LE WEEKLY COURIER, N. HALDEMAN.

PER EVER SENT UNLESS THE MONEY BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

entioned in the Courier some time age

State Aid to Railroads.

onwealth at large, by passing a bill ting the credit of the State to various railroad ses now in progress and contemplat The Mount Sterling Whig favors the tion and indicates the sentiment of that on as decidedly favorable to the proposition. eting in Boyle county has resolved in favor d being granted to the Danville Railroad. exington Observer and Reporter publishes

h railroad constructed in that State, while ari after being excessively liberal heretofore, recent session of her Legislature loaned ral railroads fully ten millions of dollars to e them of pressing liabilities.

y cannot Kentucky act similarly! ily convertible into cash. We have no debt oved sections of the State, and develope those mineral resources that have lain so long hidthe earth. The road from Lexington to Big Sandy should receive assistance; so should one leading toward Memphis and the Misscippi river; with one toward Knoxville. Kenfollowing years by expending millions for the im-Locking rivers. The greater importance of rail- liable remedy in those affections where the us roads is now a conceded point. Hence, if it was of sarsaparilla is indicated. Its most extensive

"The Wild Hunt for Office." ne of the leading sections in the platform of

Philadelphia Convention of Know-Nothings,

ates what is termed the "wild hunt after eater fallacy could not be entertained. The ale in this case has been reversed. It works to a very considerable extent in holly by contraricties. Never in the history of greedy seekers for the spoils. All claimed ; in return for the least service performed. ere the Know-Nothings have gained the least

fact we are now having a beautiful exam f this "wild hunt after office" among the now-Nothings of our State. The Legislature ables next week, and will have to elect some and double pay of the Speakership there are several aspiring K. N. gentlemen. Among the ent ones are Messis, R. C. Bowling of gan, J. W. Menzies of Kenton, John B. Hue ton of Clarke and L. A. Whitely of this city.

Upon the Clerkship the eyes of a half doze ites are placed with the most wistful looks. So with the Assistant Clerk's place. For Doorkeeper there are nearly a dozen candidates, and for Sergeant-at-Arms a similar number. These two last mentioned offices are inconsiderable in tion, and scarcely pay the board-bills of the nbents. Yet we see a score of members of a party which holds in holy horror office seek-, aspiring to almost valueless places. They seeking empty reputations. How the concting claims of the the various "seekers" will ke sad havoc and terrible slaughter among

anocents" of the K. N. party. Know-Nothing Tyranny.

he defeat of the Know-Nothings in the efused to obey the mandates of the K. N iefs, and the political guillotine has been set up to frighten them into "sorrow and repentance and future submission." They have, he of the Worcester members, found 'American" who treats their summons with ited contempt. He answers:

Dexter F. Parker, President of the K. N. been summoned before the Council over been summoned before the Council over h you preside, to answer to the charge of ing other than the American ticket on Monday at. My answer is in a few words. exercise the right of an American citizen with independence of an American freeman; and I y the right of any man or set of men to ques-on ay right so to do; and any American who had question that right is an unworthy descend-ted our revolutionary fathers.

is hardly necessary to say that a man who rs sentiments such as the above is not wanta Know-Nothing lodge, and Mr. Parker

equently expelled. A Divorce Case.

tly there has been some degree of en nt in Bardstown and vicinity, growing out suit instituted by a husband against oth sides, who spent some two weeks in g the depositions of various witnesse thing and been not in readiness for trial, awvers found that the litigants forget and ve. They are now living together.

counsel in the case were Ex-Gov. Wickfe and R. L. Wickliffe for the husband, and Sam Carpenter, Jr., for the wife

No JOHING IN COURT -On Friday each of the jury of the Marine Court in New York fined \$20, for handing to the court, as the of their deliberations in a replevin case following: "We, the jurors in this case to disagree." The jurors ought to be shed for making use of a joke so stale as

magnificent silver service, which they intend present to Miles Greenwood, Esq., as a testi nial of their high appreciation of his public ervices in the Fire Department and elsewhere N. C., last August, by a majority of five hundred.

We had the pleasure yesterday of examining let of very superior blooded stock about being chipped per steamer Alvin Adams to New Orand Southdown sheep. They were all in the Louisville is the very best condition, and exhibited the effects of careful management on the part of the experienced grower.

R. W. Scott, Esq., of Locust Grove, Franklin ounty, one of the most intelligent and enterpri sing agriculturists in Kentucky, raised the lot we ve mentioned above. He makes this his chie iness now, and has his extensive farm stocked with the very finest blooded animals. The lo hipped yesterday was the third he has dispatched his season to F. Ducayet, of New Orleans Each of these lots averaged \$2,000 in value.

Kentucky Legislature.

This body convenes at Frankfort on Monday ext, and as a good deal of business will have to onged a few weeks beyond the Constitu erm. Our associate and correspondent, who popular letters, over the signature of "SE De Kay," have been so generally read and univerally admired, will be in attendance as a member of the "Third House," and will furnish the readers of the Courier with daily sketches of what is transpiring in and about the Capital. He will also furnish us with "pen portraits" of the prin cipal members of the Senate and House the representatives of the people will not

her infant. She was acquitted. The Commonwealth undertook to establish the fact that the child had been born alive by evidence of an examination of the langs by the hydrostatic test, by child had lived, because the lungs floated in water a whole and in parts. The doctors had negle ted to regulate strictly the temperature of the water in which the lungs were tested. This was taken advantage of by the counsel for the defense Mr. Richards, who by a very ingenious and delicate experiment, demonstrated to the jury that there was no reliance to be placed on the sydrostatic test, unless the temperature of the water had been carefully ascertained.

warm water, and it sunk. On putting it into cold water the vial floated. Ample authorities were quoted, old and new, English and German o show that no reliance should be placed on th hydrostatic test. The counsel declared his in tention to explode it in English and Germanhot and cold water-that it should not put another innocent person's life in peril.

public attention to that invaluable specific knows as "Hurley's Sarsaparilla." The cures it ha performed are matters of fact, well known in thi city, and its oft-repeated trials by the medical ent of the Kentucky, Green, Barren and practitioner is sufficient proof that is the only reoper twenty years ago to extend the credit of and useful application, however, is to the treatment of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and oot certainly be objectionable now to do the that shattered condition of the system which of tentines follows the imprudent use of mercury. ave an opportunity of voting on the proposi- It has earned a reputation from one end of the st complaints, and it is to be hoped those suf fering from that fatal and hereditary disease consumption, will not fail to use it.

enna correspondent of the Washington Union states that the grain market has risen throughout the German Confederacy. He also states an to have some hard times up there: teresting fact, which may explain in part, a tobacco has, within the last few years, increase den, the exports of which alone are estimated t exceed a million of florins a year. In seme lo calities the culture of provisions has been abay doned to give place to this more profitable cros The quotations are 16, 20, and even 25 floring

IT Two or three weeks since the New York Tribune spoke of the Louisville Courier as "Democratic paper," and the other day M Greeley, in one of his Washington letters, r ferred to Mr. "Bullock, of the Louisville Con rier," as one of the corps in that city. Our con temporary has, somehow or other, lost the hang of things. Although we could not hesitate i five officers in each House. For the dignities deciding in favor of Democracy as against Abo litionism, yet the Courier is very far from being a Democratic paper. Mr. Bullock is editor of the

DISTRESSING AFFAIR!-We understand the everal days ago, while a number of boys wer playing on Green street, near Ninth, a lad name Seymour became engaged in an altercation with the Union, comes to us in a new and handso a negro boy, the property of Mr. Parrent. The white boy ran a knife in the forehead of the ne gro, breaking off the point, and causing such a wound that it proved fatal on Saturday.

LARGE ROBBERY .- The store of Janray & Son n Broadway, N. Y., was robbed on Sunday of laces, silks, etc., to the amount of \$25,000. goods were afterwards found by the police in ar disposed of we know not, unless King Causus adjoining store, whither they had been removed into requisition. He will doubtless by the burglars preparatory to being carted off

The thieves escaped. NEGRO STAMPEDE.—The Memphis Anneal the 21st says: We understand that one of or itizens received a dispatch from Natchez yes terday, giving an account of the escape from that city of forty negroes. It is conjectured that they were carried off by some up river boat, in the hands of Abolitionists or negro thieves.

Hon. David Merriwether, Govenor of New Mexico, has returned from his visit to Washing ton, to his family residence in this vicinity. Dur ing the trip, he had the misfortune to loose hi baggage. If any one discoveres the trunk, &c. of the Governor, they would do well to send the

IF Six years ago the foundation of a Printers Rest, or almshouse, was laid at Woodgreen, nes Hornsey, England, by the Earl of Stanhope The work, after unavoidable delays, is now go on again, and the edifice will be finished nex summer. It is designed for superanuated prin

DREADFUL ACCIDENT .- On Monday last, nea Fairbanks, in Sullivan county, Ind., a little so of Mrs. Johnson was killed by a falling tree which crushed his head and scattered his brain over a little sister, who was in his company, going into a wood to visit an older brother

Robert Bunyan, Esq., eighty years age, the last male descendant in a direct line from John Bunyan, the author of the celebrated allegory, "Pilgrim's Progress," died at his residence in Grecian Place, Lincoln, England, or

17th November Breathes there a man with soul so dea ho never to himself hath said, I will a famil paper take, both for my own and children's sake such there be, let him repent, and have this

The publishers of Philadelphia and other s gave a public dinner on Thursday evening to Lonis A. Godey, Esq., the proprietor of Godey's Lady's Book. Near one hundred persons we present and partook of the dinner

IF Lorenzo Pedro, a New Orleans merchan was lately robbed of \$25,000 by two of his con Adential clerks.

A Big Day's Business .- At New Orlean on the 19th inst. the sales of Cotton amount o 24,000 bales, at an advance of 1-4c. per lb. DW. K. Edwards, Esc., of Terre Haute, Ia. as been elected President of the Board of Trus

ees of the State University. BFP. P. F. De Grand, one of the oldest at

Pulpit Portraits.

WE find the ministers of the Methodist per suasion so numerous in our city that it is a mat ans. The lot consisted of two fine Durham | ter of some difficulty to select, from the num bulls, thirteen head of Durham heifers, one of one as a representative of the class. The one which was sold at \$300, two hundred Cotswold | who has, we believe, been longest a resident of

> at present the pastor of Sehon Chapel, on Third street. Mr. S. was born in Cumberland county. Pennsylvania in the year 1818. His ances were Scotch Presbyterians, and he accordingly enjoyed all the rare advantages of moral and re ous training at the hands of sturdy, pious and colute parents. His ancestry came to the col onies at a very early period and was prominent in establishing religious worship, as well as contending for our civil rights in the days of the Revolution. Mr. Smiley received his education partly in Harrisburgh, the capital of Pennsylvania. He completed his course of studies at Woodside Institute, an institution of learning situated at the falls of the Schuylkill, six miles from Philadelphia. There he was under Quaker superviion, and of course derived much benefit from the astructions of the pious and orderly Friends They impressed upon his mind those lessons e nethod and system so necessary in a ministers of

In the spring of 1848, when twenty-two year of age, Mr. Smiley united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in the city of Cincinnati. He tered upon the work of the ministry the ensuing fall, and removing to this State, labored in the counties of Jefferson and Oldham. He has been for fifteen years in the regular traveling of ried last week at Reading, Pa., for the murder of the Methodist ministry, and during all of that period located at various points in Kentucky The following leading stations have been occupied by Mr. S., viz:

Russelville, Richmond, Maysville, Covingto Frankfort, Nicholasville, and Middletown. The rominence and importance of these places, and the necessity of establishing the interests of the Methodist Church at each, well attests the estimation in which the Bishops have always held his talents and zeal. Upon the resignation of Rev. E. W. Sehon

of the pastoral care of Sehon Chanel, in April 1855, Mr. Smiley was transferred to that, and ontinues to labor as its pastor with increasin uccess. As a preacher Mr. S. has greatly im proved since his entrance into the ministry. He s a ready, graceful, and fluent speaker, with a voice in which there is a touch of pathos very propriate to the pulpit. He is warm, carnest and forcible; often indulges in flights of fanc and other arts of the rhetorician, but never vio lates good taste. In the many cities and villages where he has resided, large congregations at tended his preaching, and in each place he left behind him a reputation for honest zeal and effective industry in the cause he espoused. Without being profound, he is an impressive, elo ment, and interesting pulpit orator.

Besides his pastoral labors Mr. Smiley ucted, with much success, the Frankfort Female College and the Jessamine Female Academy cting as President of each, but serving at the same time as an instructor, for which post his pleasant manners admirably qualify him. Both as teacher and preacher Mr. S. has been a useful an. He is thirty-seven years of age, of slight ame, and an intellectual cast of features.

IT There is a general impression abroad the he Chicago bubble is bound to burst at a day no very distant, and we fear that some of the many Kentuckians who have been speculating exter sively in property there, would have done bette to have made their investments here. The following paragraphs from the Chicago Democrat of the 25th, show that they are at last beginning

HARD TIMES .- A man of consid depped into a broker's office in this city on Satur-lay, and asked for the loan of \$1,000 till Thursday next. The broker said he could have the use of the noney till that day for forty dollars! Another centleman, on the same day, having a payment to make on Monday, asked for the loan of \$600 til hat day. The broker said he could have litter thir-y dollars! See gentleman offered twenty dollars, but the broker would not come down a peg.

MORE EFFECTS OF THE MONEY PANIC. One of r largest builders discharged all his hands on Saf day, except his foreman. Some of the hands ha en employed by him for a long period. Las inter he employed his hands throughout the entir

IF A man calling himself Saml. J. Proper she for several months has been cutting quitswell at Chicago, as a man of fortune, and spec ulation in property, absconded the other day, a ter swindling the good people of that place ou of \$25,000 to \$30,000, by borrowing checks and giving his own, dated ahead, in exchange, and selling drafts on the Bank of America, New York. Sev ral of the sharpest Chicago bankers were "done" out of amounts varying from \$1,000

The Cincinnati. Commercial, one of the st conducted and most enterprising papers in ress. The Commercial is a paper the K. N's made desperate efforts to kill off a few months since, but it looks very much like a real "live"

The Pittsburgh Dispatch, a spirited and wellinducted sheet, also appears in a very handome new dress. We are rejoiced to see such idences of prosperity on the part of our con

Cattle are still driven to California (overand) in large numbers, notwithstanding the heavy losses suffered by the way, and the increas of the stock in that State. A paper published at Placerville, Cal., notices the arrival in that place of some three hundred head of cattle, be nging to one firm, four hundred and forty-fiv to another, and five hundred and fifty to another All these were driven from the States across the

The following items of interest to person a this city and vicinity, where the telegraph in strument is partly owned, is from the Paris corre ndence of the N. Y. Times:

Mr. Hughes, the inventor of the improved Elec-tric Telegraph, is in town, and has already created a sensation with his invention. There is a pros-pect that he will realize a large sum in its sale.

IF Madame Ablamowicz, the delightful songress, gave a concert at Millersburg, Bourbo ounty, on Thursday evening. She gives one a Paris on Monday evening. Our Bourbon friend may anticipate a delightful musical treat. Mad me A. sings with rare skill and sweetness.

ians now in Boston, that being asked why the idians do not dress like the whites, replied: "We arted your fashions; your men now wear blank ets, as we do, and your women paint their face and wear feathers," and he might have added that they dress in the skins of wild beasts

The notorious Kate Hastings recently diethe Charity Hospital in Paris. She was for nany years the proprietor of the most infamou and gorgeous house in the city of New York and about four years since distinguished herself by cowhiding "Ned Buntline," for remarks con ning her published in his paper.

AN ELEGANT PRESENT .- The editor of the New Tork Mirror was shown the other day an opal breast-pin, set in a circle of diamonds, which wa atended as a Christmas present to a lady of that city. It cost the very moderate sum of between our and five thousand dollars.

STAMPS REQUIRED .- On and after January 1s all letters to go by mail will have to be pre-paid by stamps or stamped envelopes. Stamps can be purchased in any quantity at the Post-Office, but money will not be received for the pre-pay ment of postage.

Yankee Dave, a man who is charged with ing Ambruster's brewry, on the day of the ection riots, has been arrested. He will unergo an examination this morning before Judge

The Danville (Ky.) Tribune of yesterday ays that Hon. A. G. TALBOT, M. C. from that strict, is at present at his home in Boyle county, having been summoned from Washington it quence of serious illness in his family.

What is Being Done at Washington.

Nothing has yet been accomplished, and the cold weather and the frequent steppings out for happy to hear. hot stimulants, while the ballotings are being

LOUISVILLE:

On Saturday Humphrey Marshall became very much fatigued at 4 o'clock-there was a warm dinner and a bottle to wash down the feast at his hotel. But the House appears unwilling to do anything to gratify Humphrey. They would not elect him Speaker. They would not acwould not adjourn in order that he might go to the motion to adjourn, and it prevailed. Washington seeking "pap" to lubricate their

the Gazette, is desirous of bein made Printer to Enquirer, stands a fair chance of getting the Senate printing. Both are fat jobs. While the House is playing and the esting idly upon its oars, there is one branch of he government in which industry prevails-that is the Supreme Court. Of one hundred and fifty cases on the docket, twenty-four have al-

e decided by the 1st of April. The venerable judges work with a will that the young legislaors would do well to emulate. Last Monday there were indications of defecion among the Democrats toward Mr. Richardon, but they were checked as soon as uttered. Mr. Shorter, of Alabama, announced his intenion of bolting, in a prepared speech, but as soon as he was about to name the new preference, Mr Elliott, of Kentucky, interrupted him by saying, he would "never, never" support the man to

and backed down, as if hit with a thunderbolt, to the universal amusement of the House Horace Greelev writes to the Tribune that the strongest man on the Know-Nothing side of the House is the Hon, N. G. Foster, a Baptist minister, of Georgia. Furthermore, he says that a peech made by Mr. F., the other day, was the best of the session, in point of statesmanlike

whom Mr. Shorter withdrew, whereupon Mr.

Shorter instantaneously renounced his purpose

namer and dignity. Where is Humphrey! Since the session commenced in the Lower House our Kentucky delegation have been makof the Fleming District, was put forth as a Know-Nothing champion, and spoke two days, calling lown the galleries in applause very frequently. everal capital hits, and has made something of reputation as a wag. Jno. P. Campbell, of the Hopkinsville, made a maiden speech of good uality, the letter-writers saying that he has a fine voice and much fluency. Humphrey Marshall has failed in ever thing, but particularly insists on being heard on every question. Five ler, Orton & Mulligan, publishers.—This is another of the delegation have been complimented with of those fascinating stories that have, during the votes for Speaker, viz: Cox, Dr. Marshall, Hum- past year, become so popular with the reading pul hrey do., Jewett and Underwood. Swope and Burnett are the only men who have thus far hid and a vivid imagination, enabling her to import to heir lights under a bushel. We cannot even ind them recorded as moving to adjourn.

"The Blow White CE - Statewhiter. The packing season is now drawing to a close. with but moderate receipts of bogs this week. expect to wind up during the present week. he actual number of hogs killed and in pen round the falls up to last evening is annexed:

Hamilton, Ricketts & Co. A. S. While & Co. Atkinson, Thomas & Co., Owsiey & Co. Wm. Jerris & Co. Huffmen, Hamilton & Co. o last evening was 261,032, against 258,607 at

,200, which is equal to last year. The Fillibuster Difficulty.

Our New York exchanges, for two or three ays, have been chiefly taken up in the accounts f the arrest of the steamship Northern Light; gentleman who was an eye-witness to the scene Parker H. French remarked: how Attorney Mc- some drovers found it impossible to drive sever blockading squadron, and a great many just such these men, or brutes, or devils? neidents as a reporter for a fast daily paper always manages to discover or invent. We do olumns. It is sprightly enough and of momen-Tork rounders. President Pierce has been equal o one emergency. The country is safe. Allah perfect ignoramus.

Bisturbances in Kansas.

It appears that the pe 'e we announced e no peace at all. The telegra, nic despatches, which we publish this morning, inform us of an election riot at I awrence, the Free-soil headuarters, and of other serious disturbances beween the pro and anti-slavery parties.

and Dollars' Worth of Goods Stolen - So Friday night the tailoring establi muent of D. C. Heiskell, on Main street, opposite the Galt House, was forcibly entered by a gang of daring irglars and robbed of a vast amount of valuable loths, silk, plush and velvet vestings. ansacked the store, searching out the finest goods, and Mr. Heiskell thinks his loss amounts to fully \$4,000. A back door, which had been ecurely locked and bolted on the inside, had een forced open from the outside, which was the way the robbers effected an entrance. From the extent of the robbery it was evident that nore than one person was concerned in it, and it able lots have been donated to the society, for the s equally certain that the goods are secreted emewhere in the city. The only clue to the obbery, ascertained yesterday, was the marks of wagon which were traced down back of the Galt House, and the supposition is that the stolen property was conveyed away in this wagon. A heavy reward is offered for the apprehension of the thieves, or the recovery of the property, which will, we hope, lead to the detection of

IRISH AGRICULTURE -A correspondent of the ondon Times, in commenting upon the progress of Irish agriculture, states that duting the past ourteen years the value of farm stock in Ireland has increased from £22,000,000 to £35,000,000 sterling, and that the number of horned cattle has risen from 2,000,000 to 3,250,000, while the uality has correspondingly improved. Still, however, of the 20,000,000 of acres which Ireland comprises, only about one-fourth is under direct illage, and fully one-third in pasture.

ITFor some weeks the Know-Nothings of New York have been choosing delegates to the K. N. Presidential Convention, to be helden at Philadelphia, February 22d. The New York Tribune has the best authority for saying that leorge Law is carrying everything before him in he election. Mr. Fillmore appears to be laid pon the shelf at home. He is like Mr. Critten len, most unpopular where best known.

DNicholas Dean, a prominent citizen of New York, died a few days since, aged 65 years. He was one of Henry Clay's most intimate friends.

An Asylum for Idiots.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1856.

ication in this morning's Courie obability of an organization appears as far in State Deaf and Dumb Asylum, merits the atten the future as when the House convened. The tion not alone of the General Assembly, but of Democrats have again resolved to stand by their the general reader. It gives an encouraging accandidate, though the much lauded "seventy- count of the State institution over which Mr. J. four" have shrunk into sixty-six—the effects of presides—a condition of affairs of which we are Another topic is touched in the article worthy

of the consideration of every citizen of Kentucky. It is a proposition to found an Asylum for the Idiotic. We have often wondered at the indifference prevailing in the United States toward that most pitiable class of all who are afflicted There is something akin to sublimity in the ravings of insanity-the dethronement of reason cept his propositions of compromise. They In the blind we are affected with pleasure by the keenness of their other sensations, and the quick his dinner. Subsequently some one clee made appreciation they have for some, if not all of the gentlest and most ennobling of accomplishments Two Cincinnati editors are figuring about To the mute are given eyes that they may look out upon the glories of creation, and hands tha parched threats. One of them, Col. Schuler, of they may interpret their thoughts and wishes But the poor idiot-the imbecile in mind, while the House. The other, Mr. Robinson, of the gifted with all the senses, sits in outer darkness For him shines no day, nor sparkles the starry sheen of the heavens. They are utter blanks to his comprehension. He sees, but feels not, the glories of nature and the wonderful creations of art. His mind has not even the excitements pertaining to one reft of reason. He is a mere cypher in the world, with barely brutish inready been disposed of, and the remainder can

Thus terribly stricken by God, his case as peals strongly to the notice and the relief of the authorities. That relief is possible has been fully demonstrated by experiments. An intellect may not be created, but the long dorman faculties may be assused from their deathlike sluggishness, and life rendered at least comfor table, if not in the highest degree enjoyable New York and Pennsylvania have established Asylums for the Idiotic, and the carefully ascer tained results leave us no reason to doubt the practicability of an improvement in the condition of this unfortunate class.

We understand that Gov. Morehead will i his message, recommend this matter to the atten tion of the Legislature. In that event we trus there will be no delay about organizing such ar institution. The State can afford it, and she owes it to her reputation, as being always one of the pioneers in public charities, to hasten the establishment of an Asylum for Idiots.

Book Notices. THE ESCAPED NOVICE. By Josephine M. Bunk ley, pp. 338. New York: Harper & Brothers, pub ing themselves quite conspicuous. Capt. Cox, lishers.—The Harpers have issued in handsome style a 12mo. volume entitled as above. It contains the testimony of Miss Bunkley, whose escape from the Sisterhood of St. Joseph. Md., some time since Elliott, of the Mountains, interrupted Cox with caused so much excitement in the reading world. The veil is effectually torn aside in this book, an some of the most startling scenes disclosed-reveal ing a few of the "mysteries" hidden within th work will meet with an extensive circulation. THE HOMESTEAD ON THE HILLSIDE. By Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, 12mo., pp. 380. New York: Miltheir different pictures, a life-likeness seldem a

tained by her cotemporaries.

This book is gotten up in excellent 12am. style and reflects much credit upon the enterprising hous of Miller, Orton & Mulligan.

MASON BROTHERS, publishers, New York, has just issued from their prolific press a new book filled As regards prices, the market has undergone a with enchanting scenes, entitled "Indian Fairy ecided decline, as we noted Saturday, with a Book, from Original Legends." The stories of this sale of 500 hogs at \$5 25 net, for cash, and sev- book are written by a pen of magic power, which eral other small lois at \$5 50 on 4 months' time. has, as with the touch of a talismanic red, opened The prevailing price at the same period last year up fresh and sparkling fountains in the wilds of the was \$4 50 net. The packing at Oasley & Co.'s West. It will be the gift book of the season. Its

DEATH OF A LITTLE GIRL FROM HYDEOPHOBI The Lockport (N. Y.) Journal gives the particular lars of the death of a little girl on Wednesda evening last in that village from the effects of bite by a rabid cat. She was bitten some five weeks since over the eye, the wound exhiting th prints of the teeth. The cat had been bitten by a dog, which was ascertained to be rabid, and th parents being alarmed, submitted the case to The total number of hogs killed and in per up physician. No decided symptoms of the horrible disease, however, were manifested until Saturday he same period last season. This shows a small the 15th, when drowsiness and excitability at the excess this year over the last, including the esti- approach of fluids, were exhibited by the chilmated packing at New Albany. The packing at On Saturday the poor sufferer grew wild an hat point last year at this period was 12,500, frantic, and during the day was thrown into vi nd the present number may exceed our report lent spasms. The convulsions which shock the The packing by Macklin, at Frankfort, has frame of the patient were redoubled with fright bout closed, with 12,600 hogs killed; and the ful intensity at the approach of fluids; ever backing at Oregon is expected not to exceed nerve repelling its vicinity with spasmodic hor ror. Every effort was made to save her, but she linge ed until Wednesday evening when she

what the captain (Tinklebaugh) said; what Col. of a piece of unpardonable barbarity. Yesterday Keon was excited: what the President tele- hows on the ferry-boat at the Jeffersonville land graphed; how the b'hoys swore; what the cap- ing, and becoming maddened with vexation, drew ured fillibusters threatened; how bail was re- out their knives, cut the ham-strings of the poo nuired and given; how revenue cutters formed a animals, and punched out their eyes. Wen

chusetts from any of the important con not care to reproduce all this small talk in our in the United States Senate, appears to give the people of their State the utn ary interest; but the affair is all over now. Nic- The Boston Courier says that Mr. Sumner neve aragua has been saved from an incursion of New held any rank as a lawyer, and that he is no business man; and that Mr. Wilson is a mos

HEAVY COLTON SALE .- The sales in the New brleans cotton market, on the 19th instant, wer heavier than ever before recorded for a single naving been patched up in ... sas turns out to day. They amounted to over 24,000 bales What is not less gratifying to planters and sellers, says the Picayune, they were sold, too, an advance of 1-4 cent per pound.

TFAt the close of the services in the Charle street Methodist Church, Baltimore, an old gen tleman in the congregation moved a vote Another Daring Burglary-Four Thon- thanks to the preacher, Rev. Wm. B. Edwards Me remarked that he had heard many Christma sermons, but "that one took them down."

ANOTHER STRAM LINE.—The Boston Adver tiser states that the stock for three swift Ameri can steamers, to ply between Panama and Valpa raiso, has been nearly taken up by capitali steamer is expected to be upon the route i about ten months from the present time.

Yesterday afternoon there was organize at the Walnut street Church, a Baptist Church Extension Society. Two well located and value erection of church edifices, which houses will b built during the ensuing spring. AT We hear the lecture of Rev. E. P. Hu

phrey, at the Second Presbyterian Church la

night, spoken of as more than worthy of his

very exalted reputation. His subject was th IF The potato crep in Ireland is unus large; some districts producing 250 bushels t the acre. Its total value amounts to twelve mil

lion pounds sterling.

IT John R. Gray, a policeman in the Eighth Ward, died on Friday, of congestion of the brain He was buried yesterday, with fireman's honors The deceased leaves a wife and children TGovernors Hebert, of Louisiana, Mannin of South Carolina, and McRae, of Mississipp were in New Orleans on the 18th inst.

Josiah Bradley, a Boston merchant, ha given \$10,000 for the purpose of erecting an Asylum for decrepid sailors. The New York and Erie, and the New York Central railroads have increased the freigh

charge fully ten per cent. CPThere are now laid up in winter quarter at Chicago two hundred and eighteen steam

TMiss Jenny Campbell, aged 115 years, die Orange county, Va., on the 6th inst. Ninety inferior slaves were sold in Pik

APPOINTHENTS .- Franck Roulhac, Surveyor e C. stoms at Hickman, Ky. W. Irving Crandall, Surveyor of the Custo Chattanooga, Tennessee. county, Ala., on the 16th, for \$65,000.

A school for the Education of the Idiotic and Imbedie Children. Death of a Revolutionary Vete-

A school for the Education of the Idiotic and imbedile Children.

Danville, Dec. 12, 1855.

Gentlemen: Permit me. through your columns, to bring, before the attention of the public and the members of the next Legislature of Kentneky, the establishment of an institution for the education of idiotic and weak-minded children. To many, no doubt, the idea of educating idiots will seem not only novel, but absurd. Their capability of improvement, as a class to a very useful degree, has, however, been fully tested by schools for their education, both in Europe and America. It is no longer a doubtful question, and ought never to have been one to shoughtful and benevolent min's.

Under the term and class of idiots, are included persons of various grades of intellect; from the feeble-minded, who can yet hold with you an intelligent conversation, down to the child utterly imposit the state of the stat The Danville Tribune announces the death of dr. John Sneed, in Boyle county, on Friday, the 21st inst.; aged one hundred years. His renains were attended to the grave on Sunday afternoon by a very large concourse of citizens nd a military company, under the command of Capt. A. S. M. Grooty. The following brief sketch of Mr. Sneetl's history we find in the Tribunc. It is very interesting:

Tribune. It is very interesting:

He was born in Albermale county, Virginia, the 2d day of February, 1755, was for some year the Secretary of Thomas Jefferson, then year ed in an expedition against the Cheroken Lakan and after that became a soldier in the it volation ary struggle, in which service he continued untithe cless of the war. He was with Washington yalley Forge, during all the privations of that disastrous period, afterwards fenght under the sam great chieftain at Monmouth, and was one of the gallant army who received the thanks of Congrefor their conduct in this sugargement. He was the detailed, with a number of picked m in from various regiments to the command of Col. Morgan, an and accided to the whole class and all have been excluded from the means of instruction and abandoned to hopeless ignorance and helplessness, and become, if of poor parentage, as almost all unfortunates, the deal and dumb and the blind included, are, the dependant beneficiaries of the State for life.

The better and larger parties of blints and the state for life. The better and larger pertion of idiets need only

geut conversation, down to the child utterly in ceile both in mind and body. Now this latt

We shall have some thirty applications

out an ability to communicate her wants, most simple. When she wanted water,

, excited by ungovernable passion and obstina-All this has been subdued, and few perhaps

y. All this has been subdued, and few perhal would recognize any thing, in her appearance, be hat of a very pretty and well behaved child. She can now dress herself, take partial care ter clothing, and making up her bed, in sweeping room, in setting and cleaning off the table, a rill ultimately learn to make and have the care ter own clothes. She has learned a large wocah ary of words of every class and part of speech, a sun answer many simple questions, and exper

answer many simple questions, and expres-wants to some degree, both in signs and write

who was equally ignorant and idiotic dabove mentioned, but of a more ami

gence, that were it is 4 that the smallness head forbids the hope, there would be good to anticipate, in time, an almost total resto to sanity. Both of these children would have ed, for life, confirmed idiots. Both were excely troublesome at home. Here they are now or none at all, mere than the rest of our pupil destricts.

ild above mentioned, but of a more amisble di sition. He has been under instruction about

them together in little sentences.

We have a lad, some fourteen or fifteen years old, the has been under instruction about a year. He

who has been under instruction about a year. It sears in his countenance the unmistakable marks dicey, and always will, more strikingly than the there were not a stranger would scarcely deet that all. He, also, is making considerable a rancement in manners, intelligence and letter to knows and can write a large vocabulary words. All three of these children will be elevated a such a degree of knowledge or will earlie the

o such a degree of knowledge as will enable th

any other human being. The recollection of it is one of unmingled pleasure. So small was the amoun of her intellect that it also required a year to teach her the alphabet. She had no sense whatever o propriety in anything. Her temper was the wors and most unlovely imaginable. She was in an all

all this was obanged. She became sweet-compere and amiable, remarkably next and tidy in her to let, and, with true feminine vanity, spent a considerable portion of the time in admiring herself in the

es, and to answer easy questions, when she wa

emoves to a new institution for dear naises, in nou-siana, from whence she came.

The State of Kentucky now supports over five undred idiots, at an annual expense of over twenty-we thousand dollars. In 1829, the support of this lass cost the State eight thousand six huadred and orty dollars and forty-seven cents, and has increased and is will increasing on an average.

nd is still increasing, on an average, about five

and is shift increasing, on an average, about in hundred dollars annually. It has nearly trebled twenty-five years. This large sum, indefinitely a yearly augmenting, only puts bread into the mout of these wretched creatures. It ground he and cient, if spent in the support of a school for the instruction, to educate the largest portion of the und relieve the State by their improvement of it

on of the people and the Legislature is earnest and respectfully called to this important subject

nical expenditure of the public money will plea

The Empress Engenie expects to present the

rench haut ton wear hosps; so the American la les wear hosps. It is hoped they will enjoy thi

avenient and grand contour until the event take ace, when the ladies of the French Court will sub

We learn that the eminent actress, Miss Eliza gan, intends to remove to Madison the com

The Madison (Wisconsin) Argus save

give the above communication an inserti-

ad the American ladles will subside

nost continual ill-humor, and spiteful and dible in the highest degree. In a couple

ear, and so rapid is his progress in general inte-ence, that were it n t that the smallness of

r list, that we shall not receive till spring.

The better and larger portion of idiots need only peculiar and patient instruction to make the most gratifying and beneficial advancement, to render them capable of self-support, and to elevate them above dependancy upon the State; I mean capable of self-support under the care and direction of their friends. There is no more reason for excluding one-half or more of those, usually termed idiots, and whose names are now to be found on the different fluence of education than the dust and dumb and the blind, who were once considered equally inca-pable, and consigned to the diaregard, if not con-tempt, of their fellow men.

And the worst portion of idiotic children, if taken at an early age, are found to be susceptible of such improvement, with no doubt some exceptions, as to be no longer objects of hideous loathcomenes—a perpetual source of parental discomfort and misery.

Children who would never walk may be, we are tall, (anoth to walk—to dress themselves—and to umg his death, telt the weight of time hang heavily upon him, and was of course infirm with age. He was surrounded by affectionate and dutiful de-scendants, who did everything in their power to render him comfortable and happy. He has now departed from the walks of men, full of hener and of years. Peace to his ashes.

id, taught to walk—to dress the macires—and to decent and chanly in their pursons—to become jects of interestinated of diagust. AND STILL ANOTHER .- Mr. JOHN CASS died Bourbon county, on the 23d inst. He also was a native of Virginia, and was ninety year old the 5th of this month. Horrible Affair in Maysville-Ne-

We are informed that on the Kentreky Tanksgiving day, a couple of young men of Maysville,
whose family connections are described as of the
"highest respectability," were on a dranken spreat the "Parker House," in that place, and protracting their froite until a very late hour, after
all the household had retired to bed, attempted
the armse, the housesome to procure more liquor. "Now in answer to your request for such facts as may think adapted to convince a Legislature of e propriety and duty of founding an institution r the education of fidors, I can only say that it is ther difficult in the compass of a letter, to present m. There can be no question of the fact that a know not what number are returned in any cen-"That they may be educated is now pretty satisfactorily proved by the results of the experiments in this country.
"Our institution has grown up under the eye of and the poor thow's neck and head became stantly wrapped in an intense blaze, which c tinued until the fluid was consumed. The suff ings of the victim were dreadful in the extret No refinement of torture could have produced in excuedating miscry. But, strange to say, de-did not release him from torment until after uch an asylum. An exhibition of some of our alls would be pretty certain to produce a very prable effect upon that body. I think a similar fort to the one you propose to make will be made a Ohio this winter. Should that be the case, I night bring two or three of my best pupils through Columbus to Kentucky. This would not involve "I long to see the day when every State in the Union may have an asylum for idiots. I know the difficulties in the way of educating itious better than any one can know, except those like myself engaged in the labor of educating them, just as you know how much labor is involved in educating them, as a tent there profice the profice of educating them, as a tent there profice the profice of educating them, as a tent there profice the profice of educating them, as a tent there profice the profice of educating them, as a tent the entire profice the profice of the profice implicated will overnew any such movement. We as the citizens of Maysville, in the name of their knowledges of this transaction without shoulders of horror, but the matter that the "high position" of the parties implicated will overnew any such movement. We as the citizens of Maysville, in the name of their knowledges of this transaction without shoulders of horror, but the matter that the "high position" of the matter of the entire profice of the parties implicated will overnew any such movement. We as the citizens of Maysville, in the name of their knowledges of this transaction without shoulders of horror, but the matter that the "high position" of the matter of the entire profice of the profice

large portion of those whose condit on render hem much more accessible to instruction, from heir possessing the faculties of hearing and are idiots; who are making daily progress in general intelligenes and in the knowledge of letters. Their progress, to be sure, is small compared with the rest of the position but organized with the rest of the position but organized with the rest of the position.

tant duly to attack, knock down, burn, and n

cate our glorious a d heaven-bota principles of litical and religious liberty, to one and all, bot ative and adopted, accord the independence of these States. I conde coting our Government and mobbing our citet them break away from such parties and be MEN indeed.

J. E. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 25.

MARRIED .- On the 19th just . at the house B. BEAUBIEN to Miss KATE L. PENNEAN, a

wife, Kate Louisa, on my account, as she has left ny bed and board without cause or provocation, and I shall pay no debts of her contracting. dec24 JOHN B. BEAUBIEN. Miss Kate must be exceedingly hard to please len. Beaubien is known to our first citizeos for the past 20 years, and has ever been most highly es counce, both as a soldier and civilian. He repre-tented the town of Leyden is our last Board of Su

JAIL FIRED .- A correspondent writing fro ancaster informs us that three prisoners, Har-is, Comely and Turpin, all confined in the nurder, attempted to escape on Monday night ast, by setting fire to the building. The fire uch damage was done, or before the prisoner

fore an examining court in Lancaster, and held possession were counterfeit 5's on the South FINE STOCK .- On last Friday, the finest lot

promise. The young lady who felt herself grieved brought his daguerrotype to the Sheriff, order that he might be identified. When are him, and they very wisely concluded to settle

acancy at present .- Ohio State Journal.

ned, "I have a place for all things, and you ought to know it by this time." "Yes," replied she, "I ought to know where you keep your late hours,

Waveland, Fayette county, Ky., Henry J. Kennedy, P. M. The office at Woodstock, Pulaski

IT The New York Central Railroad pays

Letter from Glasgow.

an Gratorical and Intellectual Feast-Brants College - Excellent and interesting Speeches Promising Coung Men-A Mock Programm etc., etc.

Editors Louisville Courier-Gentlemen: By suggestion of a lady friend, whose slightest wish is my only desire, I have taken up my pen to give ou a hasty, and necessarily imperfect discri an oratorical and intellectual feast, given by e students of Urania College, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, at the Baptist Church in this

were extr mely brilliant and beautiful. The sun blazed through a transparent almosphere, and set without a cloud athwart the skies. The stars, one by one, came forth, silvered by the rays of an unclouded moon-fringing the path of churchbound lovers in the soft, sweet beauty of a moonlight vision. The scene along the embowered paths, and within the consecrated walls of the hurch, was one eminently lovely to behold.

immense audience in a britinarcy of splendor un-equalled and indescribable—the merry peals of laughter ringing in prolonged echoes and failing with golean sweetness upon the ear—brilliant eyes, sparkling like gems upon the bosom of the the almost perfect acting brilliant oratory and comedy of the scene—presented to the vivid in-agination a picture, that would require the ob-servation of a Taucydides, directing the pencil of

a Tacitus, to portray by a few happy touches the surpassing loveliness of the scene.

The town, and its environs, had emptied its re-cluse of chivalry and beauty into the spacious all of the church—excited hearts and stirring cene, filled the mind with such gran thought and sublimity of expression as to baffle my unassuming pen in all attempts at truthful

want of space precisions a lengthy review of per-ormances or a correct criticism. All did well, nowever, as was evinced by the loud and prolonged appliance which greeted and followed each speech. There is, nevertheless, one or two that deservoes-needs louding consistences.

The Valedictory, by Willis 6. Thompson, Esq., on from the competent to criticise the very high-st encomiums, and recalled to my mind, during its irilling utterance, those lines—

This address was peculiarly appropriate, and re-fete with those sad sentiments that ever appeal di-ctly to the heart.

The dew of Mr. Thompson's youth has been exha-

On Tuesday evening, "A Mock Programme" made

REPORTER Europe at Peace.

Such is the caption of the leading editorial in e New York Courier & Enquirer of Tuesday, the 25th inst., from which we make the following exnost positive terms that a treaty of peace has

war, and then returned home to pu

mant. The store was used by a

IT Hou. Daniel Jenifer, ex-memb

WEEKLY COURIER JANUARY 5, 1856

Notice! of the time paid for. The very low price of the pap compels us to make this rule imperative. Congestonesce Solicites.—We are always glad compels us to make this rule imperative.

Consespondence Solicited.—We are always glad thear from our friends, and will be thankful for occasions letters from all parts of the State and the great Miss sippi Valley, containing important news, local gossip, &

one to which it is to be sent. Subscribers can remit uspostage stamps when convenient. By sending them, they will have no difficulty it making change for the fractional parts of a deliar.

The New Year.

First of all, the "compliments of the season and a "happy new year" to the readers of the Courier. In thus presenting our annual salutation we feel that we have more reason for so doing-more sincerity in its utterance-and that it will be received with a greater degree of appreciation than is its wont.

What does the retrospect of the year just drawn

to a close afford us? There are, it is true, sad nemories which we must confront; families have had their sorrows and individuals their misfor tunes. But beneficent Heaven has distinguished our land with innumerable blessings. Never, indeed, as in the year just closed, has our country been so prominently before the world in contrast with other frations. While the three great nadeadly war, carrying destruction in the paths of their armies, shrouding homes in mourning, and producing that long series of ineradicable evils which war invariably brings in its train, peace, blessed peace, has been our favored lot. Errors and haste in diplomacy may have temporarily threatened us with a disturbance of pacific relations; but the danger has only been temporary. We are, as a nation, at peace, both at home and abroad. Our beneficent institutions still preserve us in the enjoyment of that great truth of freedom asserted by our forefathers. Thus it is that the new year finds us a grateful people, enjoying

the arest of political happiness.

But upon this, the outset of a new cycle of time, how will our homes and hearts bear scretiny! Unexample! prosperity has crowned all agricultural and commercial undertakings. The harvests have been more than usually bounted and domestic comfort has been within the grasp of all. We are happy to-day. Why should we not be so? Already the glory of the old gilds the new year. The momentary sadness of yes terday's parting is relieved by the gladness of the greeting of to-day. Eighteen hundred and fifty-six (1856! see how it looks figuratively), is a welcome substitute for its predecessor. We all hail it with hosannas! To-day there are family feuds to be buried, personal enmities forgotten, interrupted friendships renewed, new ones commenced, and old ones cemented, compliments and good wishes exchanged, and happiness and low; at Peoria, Ill., nine below. At St. Louis, joy universally enthroned. So may it be in the heart and home of every reader! May it be to each and all a happy day-a day of that true unable to cross in consequence of the heavy happiness which makes the heart light and the step buoyant, and the eye bright and calm, and the brow unfurrowed, and the voice clear and strong, and the laugh musical and gushing, as though sounling up from a deep, overflowing fountain of purity and joy! Such is our wish for every reader of the Courier-

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Horse Flesh for Food. the last moments and execution of John Hubbard who was executed on the 19th ult, for one of the most atrocious wholesale murders that has blackened the criminal records of our country. When leaving the bising authority made side of this aliment, not as a dernier resort for a famishing by introducing new articles of food. One of people, but as a wholesome and savory meat, deserving to be ranked stong with the choicer com- friend, and the Pope of Rome an enemy." of the butcher's stall. The editor of the M. Renault, Director of the great Veterina School at Alfort. The object proposed was a comparative test of the qualities of beef and horse fiesh served up in three standard forms in which they are employed by the French people. 1st. Bouillon, (water containing the juices of meat that has been boiled in it, much used by the French as soup.) 2d. Bouilli, (the meat thus boiled, and which is invariably the second dish served up at the table d'hote.) 3d. Roti, (roast.) The horse flesh served on the present occasion was from an animal, which, after 23 years of faithful service, had had the misfortune to be at- has decided that the only diplomatic privilege tacked with paralysis of the posterior limbs. He was, however, fat, and exempt from any other | courtesy, not full right; and that courtesy wil not the most favorable; a younger animal would the bouille not so good, but on the whole quite eatable; the roti occasioned an "explosion" of satisfaction. Nothing could be finer, more delicate or tender; and the filet ranked with "les viandes de luxe les flus recherchees." The editor of the Union Medicale waited in good faith twenty-four hours before writing a line, that he might be able to declare that he wrote without

Another Horrible Murder.

the slightest "remorse of digestion." His con

clusion is that a horse of twenty-three years old

may furnish "a superior boullon, a good and very

eatable bouilli, an exquisite roti, and a delectab

About 8 o'clock Tuesday evening Egelbe Weber, a German shoemaker, who worked for George Heitser, on Jefferson street, near First. was walking on Jefferson street, between Jackson and Hancock, when he was seized around the waist by Verdiman Morris, and ordered to hallo. Not doing so he was knocked down, and as he got up and attempted to run away he was shot in the back by Morris, who fired four times at him, only one shot, however, taking effect. Weber ran into the house of Mr. Paul Eha, and exclaiming "I am shot," fell and died in less than

Morris made his escape and has not yet been arrested. Albert Smithberger, who was with Weber, and whom Morris also attempted to shoot, was arrested. Weber is represented as having been a remarkably sober, steady, industrious and inoffensive man.

Coroner White held an inquest over his body, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

Weber has a brother living in Cincinnati, an one in Lafayette. He was about 21 years of

This is another of the legitimate fruits of Know-Nothingism. Morris is one of those who have been teaching that it is in the highest degree commendable to knock down and maltreat foreigners whenever and wherever found, and that it's no crime to kill them when a good oppor tunity offers itself.

He has now been carrying out in practice the teachings, and probably presuming on his relationship with Hon. Humphrey Marshall, and, relying on the protection of his K. N. companions to shield him from panishment, has imbrued his hands in innocent blood.

He is yet at large, and as he is well known, it becomes the police in that part of the city to show how he was permitted to effect his es-If our authorities are not utterly demoral ized, they will see that the most prompt and efficient measures are taken for his arrest,

THE GREAT CENTRAL SEA IN TROPICAL APca .- In the Calwer Missonsblatt we find, with ne letters from Dr. Redman, dated the 13th and 30th of April, a man which is communicated by the learned missionary. On this map, between the Equator and ten degrees of south latitude, and between the twenty-third and thirtieth meridian, lies an immense sea, without any outlet, twice as large as the Black Sea, including the Sea of Azof. It is designated Ukerewe, or Inner Sea, and the well-known Njassa Sea appears as a small bay on the south-east. Dr. appears as a small bay on the south-east. Dr. Redman refers to a map in detail which his companion. Dr. Erhardt, is bringing to Europe the testimony of the natives of both shores of of young men-clerks-who can find nothing to to the Athenaum, that the African geoger, Mr. Cooley, argued long ago for the exf a single great sea in the centre of is overstocked.

Africa, who now confess their error.

Rentucky Legislature. In another column will be found the letters of ir reporter and correspondent at Frankfort, deiling what was done at the Capital yesterday It will be observed that the Know-Nothing cau cus nominees for officers, in both houses, were

lected by decisive majorities. Major Thomas Helm, of Glasgow, who for early the last quarter of a century has been Clerk of the House of Representatives, and who as no superior as an officer, living, was refused re-election to that post. Major Helm always has been and still is a true and gallant old-line Whig. He did not feel it his duty to attach himself to the new party, but at the last election, as we hear, voted for all the Whigs on the Know-Nothing ticket. The only objection that ould be urged against him was that he was Whig, and, stranger to say, he was most violenty opposed in caucus by Col. Whitely one of the editors of the Journal, a paper that pretended a short time since to such a holy reverence for Whiggery. The K. N's will hardly, after this monstration, have the audacity to ask suppor

from old-line Whigs. Russia a Check on England. In the "Correspondence o' Henry Clay," re ently published, is a let er from James Madiso to Mr. Clay, under the date of October 30, 1815, which shows that, before there was any appre

nension of an Anglo-Russian war, or any expe tation of an Anglo-French "offensive and defen sive ailiance," it was the opinion of some of our tions of the eastern hemisphere are waging a leading statesmen that a good understanding should be cultivated with the Czar, as a check upon England. Mr. Madison says:

Since the overthrow of France, Russia has ac quired the highest degree of political importance in relation to these States. As a great power friendly to a liberal system of neutral rights, and associated sale that, so that the recipit in the generale has been much augmented. Bussia forms, feet, at this time, the principal check on the overown power of England, on which account, as grown power of any others, it is immensely the interest of these tates to cultivate a good understanding with her

Governor's Message.

We lay this document before our readers this orning. It is in the main a sensible, wellwritten document, and will be favorably re eived. The Governor alludes only slightly t political questions, and in the latter portion of he message he acknowledges that Know-Noth ingism is a failure, and that as a party it is don for. His allusions in the concluding portion of the message, to the new party that placed him in power, are quite significant, and we direct atention to them

The Cold Term. Although we have had pretty cold weather here recently, it was'nt a "patching" to what they had further North. At St. Louis it was eight degrees below zero; at Dubuque, Iowa ten degrees below; at La Salle, Ill., fourteen be the mails and large numbers of passengers or each side of the river, had been detained, being masses of running ice.

The President's Message.

We received the first copy of this docum y Adame & Co's Express, about 10 o'clock las hight, and in a few minutes our strong team of ompositors were at work on it, and soon had it in type and ready for the press and the early

THE LAST WORDS OF A KNOW-NOTHING .- Th Wabash (Ia.) Gazette gives a vivid description of the last moments and execution of John Hubbard.

"In my death the Know-Nothings will lose a

pplication has been made by gentlemen elected as delegates to the American convention, to be held in Philadelphia in February next, to the Hon. John M. Clayton, asking the use of his name as a candidate for the Presidency at that convention, and that he replied that he preferred his present position, as a Senator of the United States, to any other public station, and declined being a candidate for the Presidential office.

QUALIFIED DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGES .- Th President having refused to recognize Walker's Nicaraguan Government the Attorney Genera accorded to Col. French is of mere transit, and o be withdrawn from him as soon as there shall be cause to believe that he is engaged in here, of entemplates, any act not consonant with the aws, the peace or the public honor of the United

formation has arrived announcing the death a Reirout, of cholera, of Rev. Mr. Whiting, Mis sionary of the American Board, who has been aboring in that country some twenty-five years

n in the election of delegates in New York to the K. N. National Convention. Thus far the friends of George Law have generally been suc cessful over those of Fillmore.

Clifton, aged thirteen, son o Walter lodes, Esq., Sheriff of Fayette co., died at Lex ngton, on Saturday last, from the effects of an eidental shot received on the Wednesday pro rious, while hunting rabbits.

IF Hurley's Sarsaparilla has not only but he "Bull" off the bridge, but annihilated all other mpounds of the present day. The afflicted will do well to give it a trial, and we are assured

they will thank us for the advice. DELAYED .- The Lafayette (Ind.) Journal says that all the railroad trains in that section have been delayed by the recent excessively cold

weather. The Pequonnock Hotel, at East Bridge ort, Conn., was destroyed by fire on Thursday norning last. Loss \$15,000. Insured for

IJ"Live Oak Clubs" are being formed by the liticians of New York. They are designed to romote the claims of George Law for the Pres

IFA flat boat, loaded with 400 bbls. of cor pelonging to Martini & Peniston, of Port Royal was suuk and lost in the Kentucky river, no

On Thursday night last many miles elegraph wire were prostrated by a heavy storn of rain and sleet.

IT Since the closing of navigation in the Mis sissippi by the ice, the passenger trains betwee St. Louis and Vincennes have been crowded.

et water in the canal last evening, by the mark, and four feet water on the falls for steamboats During the previous 48 hours the river had recede eleven inches. The weather was quite moderat esterday, with indications of snow or rain las

The Democracy Stand Firm. The Democratic phalanx in the House of Reposentatives stands firm and fast. There is n vavering. On Friday evening another caucuras called, and was attended by a majority of the

nocratic members, and there, after a full an

armonious interchange of opinions, they unau

olved, That we will adhere to our plat orm and our nominee." This is the sentiment of the Democracy of the nion. Everywhere the firm and united action of the Democrats is applauded, and the slightest faltering now would mortify the noblest party that ever existed in any country. Let the answer be to all proposals from our opponents that of Paul Jones in one of his conflicts, when asked it he had surrendered; and truly may we use hi words in view of the great issues and contests upon which we are only entering: "Surrender!"

"KEEP AWAY FROM NEW ORLEANS."-Th at New Orleans that there is a prodigious lo. For exemple, an advertisement for a c ought, in less than a day, five hundred and sevces, the Tribune advises young commercial mer to keep away from New Orleans, as the market

Equatorial Africa, and this opinion was prevented from becoming general only by the obstinate opposition of the missionaries of Eastern Africa, who now confess their error.

Official.—Appointment by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate—Samuel O. Ballard, Surveyor of the Customs at Memphis, Tennessee, rie Edward Dashiell, removed.

President's Message.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and The constitution of the United States provides that Congress shall assemble annually on the first Monday of December, and it has been usual for the President to make no communication of a public character to the Senate and House of Representatives until advised of their readiness to receive it. I have deferred to this usage until the close of the first month of the session, but my conviction of due st month of the session, but my conviction of duhirst moath of the session, but my conviction of du-try will not permit me longer to postpone the dis-charge of the oblivation enjoined by the constitu-tion upon the President "to give to the Congress in-formation of the state of the Union, and recom-mend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

It is a matter of congratulation that the Republic is tranquilly advancing in a career of prosperity and peace.

FOREIGN RELATIONS-CENTRAL AMERICA Whist relations of amity continue to exist be-ween the United States and all foreign powers, with ome of them grave questions are depending which any require the consideration of Congress. Of such questions, the most important is that ich has arisen out of the negotiations with Great tain in regard to Central America.

By the convention concluded between the two overnments on the 19th of April, 1850, both parties covenanted that "neither will ever" occupy, or ortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito cast, or any part of Central America.

It was the undoubted understanding of the United tates, in making this treaty, that all the present tates of the former republic of Central America. tates of the former republic of Central America, and the entire territory of each, would henceforth glov complete independence; and that both cony complete independence; and that both con-ing parties engaged equally, and to the same nt, for the present and for the future; that if ei-then had any claim of right in Central Amera, such claim, and all occupation and authority der it, were unreservedly relinquished by the stir ons of the convention; and that no dominio

ernment consented to restrictions in re and to a region of country, wherein we had spe-fic and peculiar interests, only upon the convic-on that the like restrictions were in the same sense obligatory on Great Britain. But for this under-anding of the force and effect of the convention, I never have been concluded by us. lear was the understanding on the part of ted States, that in correspondence contemus with the latification of the convention,

distinctly expressed, that the mutual cove ants of non-occupation were not intended to apeation is to be ascribed to the fact that, i quantication is to be ascribed to the fact that, in virtue of successive treaties with previous sover-eigns of the country, Great Britain had obtained a concession of the right to cut mahogany or dys-woods at the Baliza, but with positive exclusion of all domain or sovereignty, and thus it confirms the tural construction and understood import of the eaty as to the rest of the region to which the

t, however, became apparent, at an early day after entering upon the discharge of my present functions, that Great Britain still continued in the exercise or assertion of large authority in all that part of Central America commonly called the Mos to coast, and covering the entire length of the te of Nicaragua, and a part of Costa Rica; that she regarded the Balize as her absolute domain, and was gradually extending its limits at the expense of the Stato of Henduras; and that she had formally colonized a considerable insular group known as the Bay Islands, and belonging, of right,

All these acts or pretensions of Great Britain be contrary to the rights of the States of Centra erica, and to the manifest tenor of her stipula-is with the United States, as understood by gotiation through the American Minister in Len-in. I transmit herewith the instructions to him the subject, and the correspondence between mand the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, which you will perceive that the two govern ats differ widely and irreconcileably as ruction of the convention, and its effect on

ir respective relations to Central America.

Freat Britain so construes the convention, as to natain unchanged all her previous pretensions r the Mosquito coast, and in different parts of entral America. These professions as to the Mos-aito coast, are founded on the assumption of politirelation between Great Britain and the ren of a tribe of Indians on that coast, entered into at a of a tribe of indians on that cost, energed into at a time when the whole country was a colonial possession of Spain. If camout he successfully controverted, that, by the public law of Europe and America, no possible act of such Indians or their predecessors could confer on Great Britain any political rights.

rest Britain does not allege the assent of Snai is the origin of her claims on the Mosquito coast the has, on the contrary, by repeated and suc-essive treaties, renounced and relinquished all preons of her own, and recognized the full and ign rights of Spain in the most unequivoca sovereign rights of Spain in the most unequivocal terms. Yet these pretentions, so without solid foundation in the beginning, and thus repeatedly abjured, were, at a recent period, revived by Great B itain, against the Central American States, the legitimate successors to all the encient jurisdiction of Spain in that region. They were first applied only to a defined part of the coart of Vicence of

the eastern coast of Nicaragua and Costa Ri the interference of Great Britain, though exert ed at one time in the form of military occupation of the port of San Juan del Norte, then in the of the port of San Juau del Norte, then in the peaceful possession of the appropriate authorities of the Central American States, is now presented by her as the rightful exercise of a protectorship over the Musquito tribe of Indians.

But the establishment at the Balize, now reaching beyond its treaty limits into the State of Honduras, an that of the Bay Islands appertaining of right to the arm State agree of distinctly colonial.

ight to the same State, are as distinctly

, in assertion and act, persists in ascribing to convention, entirely changes its character The reply substitutes a partial issue, in the place the general one presented by the United States.

The British government passes over the question of the rights of Great Britain, real or supposed, in Central America, and assumes that she had such ights at the date of the treaty, and that those lights comprehenced the protectorship of the Mosquito Indians, the extended jurisdiction and limits of the Rules and the local or t of the Balize, and the colony of the Bay Islands, and hereupon proceeds by implication to infer, that, if estipulations of the treaty be merely future in cet, Great Britain may still continue to hold the steeted portions of Central America. The Uni-States cannot admit either the inference or the mises. We steadily deny, that, at the date of treaty, Great Britain had any possessions there,

ther than the limited and peculiar establishment the Balize, and maintain that, if she had any, ey were surrendered by the con-This government, recognizing the obligations of the treaty, has of course desired to see it executed in good faith by both parties, and in the discussion, therefore, has not looked to rights, which we night assert, independently of the treaty, in con-dictation of our geographical position and of other incommunicacy, which create for a valeting to the entral American States, different from those of

Assured of the correctness of the construction of the treaty constantly adhered to by this government, and resolved to insist on the rights of the Juited States, yet actuated also by the same derive, which is owned by the British Government, to emove all causes of serious misunderstanding beween two nations associated by so many ties of interest and kindred, it has appeared to me proper to to consider an amicable solution of the confrorersy honeless.

rersy hopeless.

There is, however, reason to apprehend, that rith Great Britain in actual occupation of the disputed territories, and the treaty therefore pracally null, so far as regards our rights, this inte tional difficulty cannot long remain undeter-ined, without involving in serious danger the

One other subject of discussion between the nited States and Great Britain has grown out of attempt, which the exigencies of the war is ch she is engaged with Bussia induced her te, to draw recruits from the United States. is the traditional and settled policy of the ed States to maintain impartial neutrality ing the wars, which from time to time occur ng the great powers of the world. Perform onal, the United States will under no cir nstances surrender.

numstances surrenger.

In pursuance of this policy, the laws of the U.iled States do not forbid their citizens to sell to either of the belligerent powers articles, contraband of war, or to take munitions of war or soldiers on responsibility inference, sond gumpower and allies to all buyers, regardless of the destination of those articles. Our merchantmen have been, and still and by France in transporting troops, provisions and by France in transporting troops, provisions and by France in transporting troops, provisions and wountions of war to the principal seat of military operations, and in bringing home their sick and wounded soldiers; but such use of our mercantional, or by our municipal law, and therefore does not compromise our neutral relations with Russia.

The proposition of the general government, and the king darticles. Our merchantmen have been, and still one of Greece, growing out of the sequestration, by public authorities of that country, of property belongs to the present American Consul at Athense and by France in transporting troops, provisions and in bringing home their sick and wounded soldiers; but such use of our mercantional, or by our municipal law, and therefore does not compromise our neutral relations are still maintain.

The proposition of Greece, growing out of the sequestration, by our feet in text and the king darticles. Our merchantmen have been, and still is citizens, and every citizen of each State occurs of the Constitute of the constitution of some of the States and the king darticles. It will be perceived by the report of the Post-master General that the gross expenditure of the last fiscal year was nine militon, nine hundred and sixty-eight thousand, three bundred and forty-two dollars, and the gross expenditure of the last fiscal year was nine militon, nine hundred and forty-two dollars, and the gross expenditure of the constitution of some of the States.

Vain declamation of some of the Post-master General that the gross expenditure of the constitution, that any person, held to service or labor in one State, escaping into another, should not, in one State, escaping into another, should not, in one State, escaping into anoth

But our municipal law, in accordance with the law of nations, peremptorily forbids, not only for-eigners, but our own citizens, to fit out, within the limits of the United States, a vessel to commit hos ities against any State with which the United States are at peace, or to increase the force of any armed vessel intended for such hostilities against a

Whatever concern may have been felt by either f the belligerent powers least private armed cruisers r other vessels, in the service of one might be fitted in the ports of this country to depredate on the operty of the other, all such fears have proved to terly groundless. Our citizens hav itheld from any such act or purpose by good faith

witheld from any such act or purpose by good faith and by respect for the law.

While the laws of the Union are thus peremptory in their prohibition of the equipment or armament of belligerent cruisers in our ports, they provide not less absolutely that no person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to emilist or enter himself, or the passend the limits or enter himself. or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to milist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or urisdiction of the United States, with intent to be substated or entered, in the service of any foreign State, either as a soldier, or as a mariner or seaman on board of any vessel-of-war, letter of marque, or privateer. And these enactments are in strict con-formity with the law of nations, which declares that no State has the right to raise troops for land year service in another State highest transport. sea service, in another State, without its co or sea service, in another State, without its consent, ind that whether forbidden by the municipal law or not, the very attempt to do it, without such conent, is an attack on the national sovereignty.

Such being the put lic lights and the municipal aw of the United States, no solicitude on the subect was entertained by this government, when a rear since, the British Parliament passed an act to upvoide for the colistment of forcingers in the milirovide for the enlistment of foreigners in the mili ry service of Great Britain. Nothing on the fac-the act, or in its public history, indicated that the british government proposed to attempt recruiting a the United States; nor did it ever give intimation of such intention to this government. It was a matter of surprise, therefore, to find, subsequently, hat the engagen.ent of persons within the Unite ates to proceed to Halifax, in the British provi States to proceed to Hailiax, in the British province of Nova Scotia, and there enlist in the service of Great Britian, was going on extensively, with little or no disguise. Ordinary legal steps were immediately taken to arrest and punish parties concerned and to put an end to acts infringing the municipal law and derogatory to our sovereignty. Meanwhill with the proportion of the property of th

itable representations on the subject were ad ressed to the British government.

Thereupon it became known, by the admission of the British government itself, that the attempt ssed to the British government. of the British government itself, that the attempt of draw recruits from this country originated with t, or at least had its approval and sanction; but it is appeared that the public agents engaged in it and "stringent instructions" not to violate the nunicipal law of the United States.

It is difficult to understand how it should have been supposed that the property the property of the property en supposed that troops could be raised here b

reat Britain, without violation of the municip The unmistakable object of the law was rent every such act, which, if performed, nuslifier in violation of the law, or in studied eva of it; and, in either alternative, the act double be alike injurious to the sovereignty of the

nited States.
In the meantime, the matter acquired additional ortance, by the recruitments in the United es not being discontinued, and the disclosure ates not be the fact that they were presented upon a system ic plan devised by official authority; that recruit g rendezvous had been opened in our principa and depots for the reception of recruits e hed on our frontier; and the whole busine nducted under the supervision and by the reg co-operation of British officers, civil and milit reo-operation of British onneers, civil and main r, some in the North American provinces at one in the United States. The complicity ose officers in an undertaking which could on a accomplished by defying our laws, throwing su cion over our attitude of neutrality, and disarding our territorial rights, is conclusively prove the evidence elicited on the trial of such of ir agents as have been apprehended and co ricted. Some of the officers thus implicated ar f high official position, and many of them beyon our jurisdiction, so that legal proceedings could no each the source of the mischief.

hese considerations and the fact that the cause complaint was not a mere casual occurrence, bu deliberate design, entered upon with full know dge of our laws and national policy, and conduct by responsible public functionaries, impelled me or by responsible public functionaries, impetied me optesent the case to the British government, in order to secure not only a cessation of the wrong, out its reparation. The subject is still under discussion, the result of which will be communicated to you in due time.

BEITISH RELATIONS-CONTINUED. I repeat the recommendation submitted to the st Congre's, that provision be made for the ar intment of a commissioner in connexion wit eat Britain, to survey and establish the bou

ie which divides the Territory of Washington om the contiguous British possessions. By reason of the extent and importance of the unity is dispute, there has been imminent danger collision between the citizens of the United ates, including their respective authorities in that arter. The prospect of a speedy arrangement is contributed hitherto to induce on both sides thearance to assert by force what each claims as ight. Continuence of delay on the part of the a right. Continuance of delay on the part of the

versy.

Misunderstanding exists as to the extent, characs tion of Spain in that region. They were first applied only to a defined part of the coast of Nicaragua, actery and value of the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the property of the Puly to a part of the coast of Costa Rica; and last-ly get's Sound Agricultural Company reserved in our million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriated on account of the debt due to Texas, which two sums make an aggregate amount of ten get's Sound Agricultural Company reserved in our million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriated on account of the Declaration of Independence each State had "full power to levy war, concluded in the two sums make an aggregate amount of ten peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and ty with Great Britain relative to the Territory

subject to the attention of Congress.

The colony of Newfoundland, having enacted the laws required by the treaty of the 5th of June, 854, is now placed on the same footing, in respect o commercial intercour. e with the United States s the other British North American provinces. The commission, which that treaty contemplated, determining the rights of fishery in rivers and uths of rivers on the coasts of the United States I the British North American provinces, has een organized and has commenced its labors; to omp'ete which there is needed further appropria ion for the service of another season.

lution of the Senate of the United States, passed n the 3d of March last, notice was given to Den-nark, on the 14th day of April, of the intention of his Government to avail itself of the stipulation of are, terminate the same at the expiration of on ar from the date of notice for that purpose. The considerations, which led me to call the at tion of Congress to that convention, and inin the first of that convention, and mouced is Senate to adopt the resolution referred to, still ontinue in full force. The convention contains an rticle, which, although it does not directly engage to United States to submit to the imposition of alls on the vessels and cargoes of Americans pass-gripts of from the Palitic one during the content. g into or from the Baltic sea, during the con see of the treaty, yet may, by possibility, be

I remain of the opinion that the United Sta ought not to submit to the payment of Sound dues, not so much because of the amount, which is a sec-ondary matter, but because it is in effect the recogition of the right of Denmark to treat one of the reat maritime highways of nations as a close set and the navigation of it as a privilege for which ribute may be imposed upon those who may have coasion to use it.

present, signalized its determination to maintain f. eedom of the seas, and of the great nature annels of navigation. The Barbary States had a long time, coerced the payment of tribut or a long time, coerced the payment of tribute rom all nations whose ships frequented the Medierranean. To the last demand of such payment hade by them, the United States, although suffering less by their depredations than many other nations, returned the explicit answer, that we preferred are to tribute, and thus opened the way to the refor the commerce of the world from an ignoring star so long submitted to by the for more now. is tax, so long submitted to by the far more pow

If the manner of payment of the Sound due fier from that of the tribute formerly concede the Barbary States, still their exaction by Den ark has no better foundation in right. Eac in its origin nothing but a tax on a common natural right, extorted by those, who were at that time able to obstruct the free and secure enjoyment of it but who no longer possess that power.

Denmark, while resisting our assertion of the freedom of the Baltic Sound and Belts, has indicated a readiness to make some new arrangement of the subject, and has juvited the governments interested, including the United State, to be represented in a convention to assemble for the nurnoss of re-

and dues, and the distribution of the sam to b id as commutation among the govern vention the quistion of her right to levy the and dues. A second is, that if the conve with the great international principle involved which affects the right in other cases of navigation and commercial freedom, as well as that of access to the Baltic. Above all, by the express terms of the proposition, it is contemplated that the consideration of the Sound dues shall be commingled with, and made subordinate to, a matter wholly extrane-

a convention to assemble for the purpose of reciving and considering a proposition, which sh

-the balance of power among the gover ere you, herewith, sundry documents

is subject, in which my views are more fully disosed. Should no satisfactory arrangement be soot necoded, I shall again call your attention to the concluded, I shall again call your attention to design subject, with a recommendation of such measures as may appear to be required in order to assert and secure the rights of the United States, so far as they are affected by the pretensions of Denmark. I announce, with much gratification, that, sin

I announce, with much gratification, that, since the adjournment of Congress, the question, then ex-isting between this government and that of France, respecting the French consul at San Francisco, has been satisfactorily determined, and that the rela-tions of the two governments continue to be of the ost friendly pature. A question, also, which has been pending for seral years between the United States and the king

the redress of wrongs complained of by this government. Spain has not only disavowed and disapproved the conduct of the officers who illegally seized and detained the steamer Black Warrior at Havana, but has also paid the sum claimed as indemnity for the loss thereby inflicted on citizens of the United States.

the United States.

In consequence of a destructive hurricane, which risisted Cuba in 1844, the supreme authority of that island issued a decree, permitting the importation, for the period of six months, or certain building materials and provisions, free of duty, but revoked it when about half the period only had clapsed, to the injury of citizens of the United Stases, who had proceeded to act on the faith of that decree. The Spanish government refused indemnification to the parties aggrieved until recently, when it was assected to, payment being promised to be made so sted to, payment being promised to be made so on as the amount due can be ascer Satisfaction claimed for the arrest and search of

Satisfaction claimed for the arrest and seconded, is steamer El Dorado, has not yet been accorded, in there is reason to believe that it will be, and that ne steamer El Dorado, has not yet been accorded, ut there is reason to believe that it will be, and that ase, with others, continues to be urged on the atention of the Spanish government. I do not abanton the hope of concluding with Spain some general arrangement, which, if it do not wholly prevent he recurrence of difficulties in Cuba, will render him less frequent and whomes the them less frequent, and whenever they shall occur facilitate their more speedy settlement.

The interposition of this government of injuries one to their persons and property, for which the fexican republic is responsible. The unhappy sitation of that country, for some time past, has no allowed its government to give due c calims of private reparation, and has appeared to call for and justify some forhearance in such mat-ters on the part of this government. But, if the revolutionary movements, which have lately occur-ed in that republic, and the organization of a staple overnment, urgent appeals to its justice will then a hoped, with success, for the redress of all complaints of our citizens. CENTRAL AMERICA.

In regard to the American republics, which, from eir proximity and other considerations, hav their proximity and other considerations, have pec-culiar relations to this government, while it has been my constant aim strictly to observe all the obligations of political friendship and of good neighborhood, obstacles to this have arisen in some of them, from their own insufficient power to check lawless eruptions, which in effect throws most of the task on the Urited States. Thus it is that the distracted internal condition of the State of Nicer. tracted internal condition of the State of Nicar agua has made it incumbent on me to appeal to the good fath of our clitzens to abstain from unlawful intervention in its affairs, and to adopt preventive measures to the same end, which, on a similar occasion, had the best results in reassuring the peace of the Mexican States of Sonora and Lower California.

Since the last session of Congress a treaty of ity, commerce and navigation, and for the sur-der of fugitive criminals, with the kingdom of e Two Sicilies; a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with Nicaragua; and a convention of commercial reciprocity with the Hawaiian kingdom, have been negotiated. The latter kingdom and the State of Nicaragua have also acce 'ed to a declaration, recognizing as international rights the principles contained in the convention between the state of the convention to the convention of the conventi ciples contained in the convention between the ted States and Russia of the 22d of July, 1854. ese treaties and conventions will be laid before the Senate for ratification. TREASURY.

TREASURY.

The statements made in my last annual message, respecting the anticipated receipts and expenditures of the Treasury, have been substantially verified.

It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the receipts during the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1855, from all sources, were sixty-five million three thousand nine hundred and mend the subject to your early attention. sky, we minou three thousand nine nundred and thirty dollars; and that the public expenditure for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to fifty-six million three hundred and sixty-five thousand three hundred and ninety-three dollars. During the same period the payments made in redemption of the public debt including interest and received. ablic debt, including interest and premium, mounted to nine million eight hundred and forty our thousand five hundred and twenty-eight dol-

The balance in the Treasury at the beginning of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1855, was eighteen million nine hundred and thirty-one thousand nine hundred and syenty-six dollars; the receipts for the first quarter and the estimated receipts for the reand after, and the estimated receipts for the re-aining three quarters, amount, together, to sixty-ven million nine bundred and eighteen thousand ven hundred and thirty-four dollars; thus afford-g in all, as the available resources of the current cal year, the sum of eighty-six million eight hun-red and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and ten ullars If, to the actual expenditures of the first quarter

If, to the actual expenditures of the first quarter of the current fiscal year, be added the probable expenditures for the remaining three quarters, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, the sum total will be seventy-one million two hundred and twenty-six thousand sight hundred and firsty-six dollars, thereby leaving an estimated balance in the treasury on July 1, 1858, of fifteen willion six hundred and twenty-three thousand eight hundred and a xty-three dollars and forty-one cents.

In the above estimated expenditures of the present fiscal year are included three million dollars to meet the last installment of the ten millions provi-

meet the last installment of the ten millions provi-ded for in the late treaty with Mexico, and seven

ment of the present fiscal year, was forty five hundred and eighty-three thousand six and thirty-one dollars, and deduction bein of subsequent payments, the whole public the federal government remaining at this less than forty million dollars.

The remnant of certain other government lounting to two hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, referred to in my last message as outstand

ing, has since been paid.
I am fully persuaded that it would be difficult to rable fraud on the part of those agents, of neglect, involving hazard of serious public loss, to escape detection. I renew, however, the recommenescape detection. I renew, however, the recommen-dation, heretofore made by me, of the enactment of a law declaring it felony on the part of public offi-cers to insert false entries in their books of record or account, or to make false returns, and also requiring them on the termination of their services, to deliver to their successors all books, records, and other obs on imports, its magnitude affords a gratifyin nee of the prosperity, not only of our come, but of the other great interests upon whice

rrent expenses of the government should remain active employment in the hands of the people, and the conspicuous fact that the annual re om all sources exceeds, by many millions of do ars, the amount needed for a prodent and economical administration of our public affairs, cannot fail to suggest the propriety of an early revision and reduction of the tariff of duties on imports. It is now so generally conceded that the purpose of revenue alone can justify the imposition of duties on aports, that, in re-adjus ing the impost tables and chedules, which unquestio ions, a departure from the principles of the

ARMY. The army, during the past year, has been actively engaged in defending the Indian frontier, the state of the service permitting but few and small garrisons in our permanent fortifications. The additional regiments authorized at the last session of Congress have been recruited and organized, and a arge portion of the troops have already been sent ave furnished additional evidence of their courag eal, and capacity to meet any requisition zeal, and capacity to meet any requisition which their country may make upon them. For the de-tails of the military operations, the distribution of the troops, and additional provisions required for the military service, I refer to the report of the Secre-ary of War and the accompanying documents. Experience, gathered from events which have transpired since my last annual message, has but served to confirm the opinion then expressed of the propriety of making provision, by a retired list for priety of making provision, by a retired list, for abled officers, and for increased compensation to ne officers retained on the list for active duty. All

perform the duties of every arm of the service at to give the highest efficiency to ar illery reout to give the highest elinelety to ariliery re-quires the practice and special study of many years; and it is not, therefore, believed to be advisable to maintain, in time of peace, a larger force of that arm than can be usually employed in the duties appertaining to the service of field and siege artil-lery.

belong to the movements of the troops, and the ef-delency of an army in the field would materially de-pend upon the ability with which those duties are discharged. It is not, as in the case of the artillery, hat the duties of the staff shou'd be performed by dvantages which would result from such a cl t is again presented for the consider

NAYY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, he with submitted, exhibits in full the naval operation. of the past year, together with the present cond ion of the service, and it makes suggestions of fur-her legislation, to which your attention is invited. ntingent exigiences of the protection of the exten ve sea coast and vast commercial interests of the nited States. In view of this fact, and of the ac-

Congress to promote the efficiency of the tis unnecessary for me to say more than to sentire concurrence in the observations on nat subject presented by the Secretary in his re

ed, and some progress has been made in securing the redress of wrongs complained of by this government. Spain has not only disavowed and disapproved the conduct of the officers who illegally seized and detained the steamer Black Warrior at two dollars greater than the previous year.

two dollars greater than the previous year.

Much of the heavy expenditure, to which the
Treasury is thus subjected, is to be ascribed to the
large quantity of prin ed matter conveyed by the
mails, either Iranked, or liable to no postage by
law, or to very low rates of postage compared with
that charged on letters; and to the great cost of
mail service on railroads and by ocean steamers.
The suggestions of the Postmaster General on the
subject deserve the consideration of Congress.

INTERIOR. INTERIOR.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior will engage your attention, as well for useful sugges-tions it contains, as for the interest and importance tions it contains, as for the interest and importance of the subjects to which they refer.

The aggregate amount of public land sold during the last fiscal year, located with military scrip or land warrants, taken up under grants for roads, and selected as swamp lands by States, is twenty-four million five hundred and fifty-se ten thousand four hundred and nine acres; of which the portion sold was fifteen million seven hundred and twenty-nine thousand five hundred and twenty-four acres, yielding in receipts the sum of eleven million four hundred. ing in receipts the sum of eleven million four hur red and eighty-five thousand three hun

ighty dollars. In the same period of time, eig million seven but dred and twenty-three thousand eight hundred and fifty-four acres have been sur-veyed; but, in consideration of the quantity already The peculiar relation of the general government to the District of Columbia renders it proper to commend to your care not only its material, but also its moral interests, including education, more especially in those parts of the district outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

The commissioners appointed to revise and codify the laws of the District have made such process in the nuffermance of their task, as to insure

gress in the performance of their task, as to ins its completion in the time prescribed by the act o INDIAN DIPPICULTIES Information has recently been received that the ace of the settlements in the Territories of Oregon and Washington is disturbed by hostilities on the

tribes in that quarter; the more serious in their possible effect by reason of the undetermined foreign interests existing in those Territories, to which your attention has already been especially invited ur attention has already been especially invited ficient measures have been taken, which, it is be-ved, will restore quiet, and afford protection to our citizens.

In the Territory of Kansas, there have been actoring the prejudicial to good order, but as yet none have occurred under circumstances to justify the interposition of the federal Executive. That could only be

a case of obstruction to federal law, or of contracted insurfection, which it is stoned occur it would be my duty promptly to overcome and suppress. I cherish the hope, however, that the occurrence of any such untoward event will be pre-rented by the sound sense of the people of the Territory, who, by its organic law, pe are entitled, while deporting themselves to the free exercise of that right, and must be extending settlements in that region, and the fac that the main route between Independence, in State of Missouri, and New Mexico, is config

to this line suggest the probability that sing questions of jurisdiction may co arise. For these and other consideratio CONSTITUTIONAL THEO'Y OF THE GOVERNMENT I have thus passed in review the general state of the Union, including such particular concerns of the federal government, whether of domestic or for-eign relation, as it appeared to me desirabl and useful to bring to the special notice of Congress. Unlike the great States of Europe and Asia, and many of those of America, these United States are westing their strength patiton in foreign ways. wasting their strength neither in foreign wa

mesus strie. w natever or discontent or pub ssatisfaction exists, is attributable to the impactions of human nature, or is incident to all go naments, however perfect, which human wisdo an devise. Such subjects of political agitation at t present occupy the public mind consist, to ility of the Constitution, or the int Inion and no further, they demand the consider on of the Executive, and require to be present

nce on Great Britain. When that the lift, they severally assumed the powers absolute self-government. The municipal self-government.

itving to the general government direct access, some respects, to the people of the States as sub-they proceeded to frame the existing constitution in the processing the states of the states as the processing the states of th

nearly three generations of time without the cost one drop of blood shed in civil war. With freedo ions to their objects, combining local self-gover ment with aggregate strength, has established t

ontinent with confederate States.

The Congress of the United States is, in effect hat Congress of sovereignties which good men is the old world have sought for, and could never at in, and which imparts to America an exemp om the mutable leagues for common action, fr

sels, they knew it was impossible, unless the eded to the smaller ones authority to exercis t least a negative influence on all the

reat power of taxation was lin

mitted to us; and by no means is it possible for it to mitted to us, and of you means is it possible for it to exist. If one State ceases to respect the rights of another and obtrusively intermeddles with its local interests,—if a portion of the States assume to impose their institutions on the others, or refuse to fallit their obligations to them,—we are no longer united friendly States, but distracted, hostile ones, with little capacity left of common advantage, but abundant means of reciprocal injury and mischief ference between the States ordeli

CONSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS OF SLAVERY. Placed in the office of Chief Magistrate as the executive agent of the whole country, bound to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and espeially enjoined by the constitution to give informs tion to Congress on the state of the Union, it would be palpable neglect of duty on my part to pass over a subject like this, which, beyond all things at the sent time, vitally concerns individual and pu

It has been matter of painful regret to see States, conspious for their services in founding this Republic and equally sharing its advantages, disregard their constitutional obligations to it. Although conscious of their inability to heal admitted and palpable social evils of their own, and which are completely within their jurisdiction, they engage in the offensive and hopeless undertaking of reforming the domestic institutions of other States wholly beyond their control and authority. the domestic handlations of other States wholly be-yound their control and authority.

In the vain pursuit of ends, by them entirely un attainable, and which they may not legally attempt to compass, they peril the very existence of the constitution, and all the countless benefits which it has confured. While the prespice of the Southern ates confine their attention to their own affair ons of the Northern States, too

on the innabitants of the latter are permanently or ganized in associations to inflict injury on the former, by wrongful acts, which would be cause of war as between foreign powers, and only fail to be such in our system, because perpetrated under cover of the Union.

It is impromible to this impossible to present this subject as fruth and the occasion require, without noticing the reiterated, but groundless allegation, that the South has persistently asserted claims and obtained advantages in the practical administration of th ad or imagine, and constantly aver, that they, lose constitutional rights are thus systematically sailed, are themselves the aggressors. At the esent time, this imputed aggression, resting, as oes, only in the vague, declamatory charges of tical agitators, resolves itself into misappreher on or misinterpretation of the principles and fact

of the political organization of the new Territories of the United States.

What is the voice of history? When the ordinance which provided for the government of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, and for its eventual subdivision into new States, was adopted in the Congress of the confederation, it is not to be supposed, that the question of future relative powers as between the States which relatined and thou as between the States which retained and those which did not retain a numerous colored population, escaped notice, or failed to be considered. And yet the concession of that vast territory to the interest and opinions of the Northern States, a territory now the seat of five among the largest numbers of the Union, was, in a great measure, the act of the State of Virginia and of the South.

When Louisiana was acquired by the United When Louisiana was acquired by the United States, it was an acquisition not less to the north than to the south, for while it was important to the

than to the south, for while it was important to country at the mouth of the river Mississips; become the emporium of the country above it also it was even more important to the whole U to have that emporium, and although the new p-ince, by reason of its imperfect settlement regarded as on the Gulf of Mexico, yet in fa extended to the opposite boundaries of the U. States, with far greater, broadth above then by states, with far greater breadth above than belov and was in territory, as in everything else, equally at least an accession to the northern States. It is mere delusion and prejudice, therefore, to speak of Louisiana as an acquisition in the specical interest ional jealousies. It was in truth the great event which, by completing for us the poss

rest side of that river, as the entire din

ad grown up to a proper conscious rength, and in a brief contest with

il State, that of Missouri, came to be formed in rritory of Louisiana, proposition was made to ad to the latter territory the restriction original. the country situated between the

io and Mississippi. d by the treaty of Louisiana, but of the e of equality among the States guara ple of equality among the States guarantied by Constitution. It was received by the Nor States with angry and resentful condemnation complaint, because it did not concede all they had exactingly demanded. Having through the forms of legislation, it took its in the statute book, standing open to repeat any other act of doubtful constitutionality, sto be pronounced null and void by the coff law, and possessing no possible efficacy to trol the rights of the States, which might there be organized out of any part of the or

But, long afterwards, when, by the proance of their rights as States, and of the ions of the constitution. These attempts as

ce of the constitution, triumphed over sect judice and the political errors of the day. results as they unloaded in the progress of to those which sprang from previous concess made by the South.

To every thoughtful friend of the Union— true lovers of their sountry—to all who long of labored for the full success of this great experif republican institutions-it was the car

of an express compact between the inder public of Texas, as well as of the older But, deplorable as would be such a violation

titution. I shall never doubt it.

ies than all the wild and chim

FRANKLIN PIERCE Chinese Funeral in California-Currous Cer-

We find the following in a later San Francisco Herald: Yesterday was a great day in Chinadom aan had died. He kad, during life, been a p

A Scrimmage in the Crimea. Marshal Pelissier thus reports to the French linister of War, an affair

"Sebastopol, Dec. 8.—1 P. M "I have received the following despatch fr

about 100 or 500 horse, at daybreak this morning attacked Baga, Ourkousta, Skvaka. The en aers, two of whom were officers, were

[REPORTED EXCLUSIVELY AND ESPECIAL-LY FOR THE LOUISVILLE COURIER.]

Heavy Rains and Destructive

Freshets in Alabama.

Advices from Montgomery, Ala., inform us that

there have been terrible and continuous rains in that section. All mail communications have been

suspended, the railroad is submerged, bridges across

treams have been swept away, and there is a gen-ral inundation. The loss and destruction of prop-

REPORTED FOR THE LOUISVILLE COURIER.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

Monday's Proceedings.

SENATE.—After the reading of the journal, the unual Message of the President of the United tates was presented and read.
Af er the reading of the Message, Mr. Clayton and some remarks relative to the treaty of April

made some remarks relative to the treaty of April 19th, 1850, in order to show to the people of the United States the strength of the position assumed by this Government relative to Central American affairs, and the injust ce of the position taken by Great Britain with regard to the construction of that treaty. He agreed generally with all that the President had stated, and contrasted the pacific character of this country with the aggressive policy always pursued by Great Britain.

Mr. Seward inquire: whether the ground taken by the British Government regarding the construction of that treaty, namely: that it was merely prospective in its operation, and had no reference to the actual occupation, by that country, of the territory in question, was the understanding of the United States Government when the treaty was made, Mr.

ites Government when the treaty was made, M

layton then being Secretary of State. Mr. Clayton replied that it was an entirely new

struction, something of which he had never b

The debate was further continued at some length

nd the Senate finally adjourned until Wednesday

Washington. Dec. 31.—House.—Immediately after reading the journal, Sydney Webster, Private Secretary to the President, appeared, announcing

Washington, Dec. 31, P. M .- House .- Mr

Clingman did not know what the Message contains but the President has a right, on the assembling o Congress, when in his judgment it is necessary, to communicate it in writing. The Constitution give:

hin this authority.

Mr. Campbell contended that the reading of the Message is business, and that no business can be transacted till the House organize. The sending

f the Message in advance of an organization wa

epresentatives shall choose their Speaker and other flicers. He thought Ohio Campbell raised his

omit to soon. "It is respectful to the President hat the Message should be read."

Ohio Campbell replied that it was utterly useless to have it read, unless they could do something rith it after it was read.

Mr Stephens insisted that the Message should be a soon of the soon of the

ead, saying it might contain matters important fo

ongress to know.
Mr. Washburn, of Maine, contended "this is not

a Congress, and the President cannot communicate till the organization."

Mr. Giddings said: "This is too great a question to be decided on technicality. He wished to meet it frankly, boldly, on its merits. It was an attempted innovation on the practice of government. If it was important for the President to communicate, why slid the President delay it for four probability.

did the Presidnt delay it for four weeks?" My

why did the Presidit dealy it for four weeks?" Mr. G. would not submit to such proceedings.

A debate was had concerning the constitutional power in the above premises, during which Mr. Orr said the sending of the Message at this time was an innovation, but the extraordinary scene here presented justified the President in taking the responsibility. The operation was chell to be registed?

sibility. The question was, shall it be received!

Humphrey Marshall thought the Message shoul be received and laid on the table till the House

Wednesday's Proceedings. Washington, Jan. 2 - SENATE .- After the

sual preliminary to business, Mr. Giddings moved correction of the journal, which stated that the

resident's Message was received by the Heuse Le denied this, and said the message was announce in the House and delivered to the clerk by the Pre-

the douse and delivered to the clerk by the Pres-dent's private secretary without permission.

The proposition to correct the journal was tabled

y 30 majority. Mr. Knight offered a resolution to elect a Speaker

The motion to lay the plurality resolution on the able was carried by 12 majority.

The House then resumed ballotting for Speaker

with the fellowing result: Eighty-fifth Ballot.—Banks 103, Fuller 32. Rich

a choice 110.

Mr. Williams moved that the President's annual

y of indecency, in thrusting his message in the ace of the members. It was most disreputable alsifying truth and the whole history of the gov

whole subject was then laid on the table by

Eighty-sixth Ballot was taken resulting: Bank 01, Richardson 71, Fuller 30, Pennington 6, Scat

ring 6. Whole number of votes 213, necessary

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 1.—At half past 4 o'clock P

House a journed.

ment from the commencement till now (hi e raised a point that no cognizance whatsos vo

uld be taken of the message until the Ho

paper. anton thought the President had been guil

on 72, Pennington 6, Scattering 5, nece

y the plurality rule.
Mr. Phelps moved to lay it on the table.

ress, and the President cannot communica

soon. "It is respectful to the Presider

ovation.

om letter the message in writing.

New York, January 2.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, P. M.

An icy track, inability to make steam, an ancient notive, with other causes, detained the morning train from Louisville fully an hour to-day. It ers not, however, for the cars were comfortable, and the passengers, chiefly members of the Legislature and negroes returning from holyday festibridge across the Kentucky river being reached, all deserted the train, for fear of a precipitous fall into the stream below, from the shackling strucdevout looking procession, meek and 'umble, as precincts of this anthoritative city.

ABOUT THE CAPITOL HOTEL.

The Capitol Hotel-no misnomer, sped it as you ose—is the headquarters of politicians, legislaters, and gentlemen of leisure, during the winter But we found it quiet as the grave this morning. The fine saloon contained but two or three idlers-we met but three candidates for door-keeper, on the portico step-the bar-room was vacant, and the barber's chairs tenantiess. Seeking some explanation for dotage is barely pardonable. Here, in a comparathis inexplicable state of affairs, we ascertained that

gree the parliamentary knowledge of his predeces-

offices there was some little feeling among the

friends of the claimants of the "spoils." A ticket

was finally made up, and then an adjournment

met at 12 M., and was called to order by the Licu-

office, took his seat and ordered a call of the roll.

He did not have a word to say by way of inaugu-

ral upon assuming the duties of his office, as is cus-

save Mr. McKinney, the Assistant Clerk, who is a

new man. Better officers could not be desired than

Dr. Hawkins for Clerk, McClure for Sergeant-at-

rung, and the Democratic members assembled.

Again the bell was rung, and the Democratic mem-

WAITING FOR KNOW-NOTHINGS.

One o'clock having arrived, Major Helm, the

TWO CAUCUBES IN SESSION. The Democrats made short work with theirs nominating a ticket, and resolving to stand by it, in | Nuttall, of Menry, has introduced a bill for the betemulation of the "seventy-four" at Washington. It was not so, however, with the Know-Nothings. They were not "a happy band of brothers." Since Friday last, when the vanguard of the army quartered bere, there has been dissension and bud feel ing among them. How could it be otherwise when there were six or seven aspirants for the Speakership whien for every other office there were a score of cants, each warmly urged on by some particular river shore could not hinder the flight of some of our slaves. State legislation is, therefore, useless, ere to be the party nominees-when some. true independence, proposed that fitness and ility should constitute the test required of an offiand not subservience to oaths and secret party discipline. It would be impossible to sketch all that has transpired in the various caucuses held by the K. N.'s on Saturday and Sunday! That of this morning, in the ball-room of the hotel, is represented as very boisterous and stormy. In ballotfor a candidate for Speaker, the names of R. C. wling, of Logan, J. R. Huston, of Clarke, L. A. Whitely, of Louisville, Phil. Lee, of Bullitt, J. W. Menzies, of Kenton, and R. W. Hanson, of Fayette, were proposed. By rule, after the first ballot, all but the three foremost men were dropped, leaving on the track Huston, Hanson, and Lee. The latter gentleman was making a strong race, but modestly withdrew his name, and so the contest lay between Huston and Hanson, the latter coming out ahead, by a close majority. That point being settled, there arose a breeze about the Cle kship. A number of gentlemen were opposed to making one of, if not the ablest man in the House. He is a for twenty-one years Clerk of the House, might be re-elected. This immediately gave rise to a farious Ancient or English. He is in fact a man of origi d lengthy discussion. Mr. Helm not being a nal genius; but alas! he has the name and ecces Know-Nothing—having entirely repudiated the doctrines of the party, and refused to bow his neck tricities of a Marshall!

to the yoke, was vehemently berated. It was ar-Mr. Nuttall, who has already manifested a disp gued that the members of the party could not vote sition to be a promisent man, has introduced a bil for any one outside of the ranks, under pain and penalty of expulsion. So the friends of Mr. Helm | providing that Seduction shall be a criminal offence, were forced to capitulate. Party tactics prevailed. | punishable, not as heretofore with damages, but by The Frankfort clique, foremost in their opposition | confinement in the peniteutiary. We are astonish o him, grinned a ghastly smile at the decaj itation ed to hear of opposition to this measure; and the of one of the most faithful public officers, and very opposition comes too, from young men! Do they consider themselves implicated? ertainly the very best Clerk ever in Kentucky. Age, superior qualifications, untiring industry, ac-INSURANCE.

knowledged eminent fitness, availed nothing. He was not a Know-Nothing, and accordingly some of city to know that already a bill has been introduc the "oath-bound" could be allowed to vote for Mr. | ed regulating the Foreign Insurance Agencies in Helm. It is understood that Col. Whitely, of the Kentucky. The object of this is to protect home companies from unsennd corporations abroad. It tion against the old Clerk, rallying the K. N.'s by a long, loud and fiery speech. The nominee for the Clerkship was Mr. McCorkle, of Greensburg, for several years Mr. Helm's assistant. He is well qualified as a writes and ready had in the several years Mr. Helm's assistant. He is well qualified as a writes and ready had in the numerous capital-less affairs Fourth and Fifth Wards, Louisville, led the oppos .qualified as a writer and reader, but it is no 'isparnow paraded in the newspapers.

There was an omisous arrival in the morning sor. Long experience had made the latter a per-fect adept in the management of the business of the large friends, came to town. They h ve an Legislature, and many a green Speaker has had his eye upon the Democratic Convention of the Eighth, reputation saved by the timely assistance of Major
Helm. In nominating the candidates for the other
Presidency. The friends of Gay, Powell desired to the: e shall be no expression of opinion on the subject So we have a war of the roses at once in the Demo cratic camp. Long life to political dissentions!-We must designate the Boyd party as the White and the Powell as the Red. Wherefore? Col Boyd's looks are snow white. Gov. Powell's cheeks are red as ruby. Go it York! Go it Lancaster. enant Governor, Mr. Hardy, who took the oath of MAJOR HELM'S CASE.

The unwarrantable slaughter of Major He in by the Know-Nothings, excites great attention. He is the first martyr of the party, and like Stephen o old, deserves apotheosis. The "clique" affect for tomary. Perhaps it is well that he preserved a dignified silence. The Lieutenaut Governor is not the most graceful and fuent of speakers, as those whose misfortune it was to hear him in the last whose misfortune it was to hear him in the last lieutenant Governor it has been didners of the last lieutenant Governor in the last lieutenant Governor is not in the last lieutenant Governor is not lieuten canvass can well attest. The old officers of the

THE NEW HAVEN TRAGEDY,

Arms, and Pruett for Door-keeper. Having thus organized, the Senate took a recess to await the ction of the House. But the House was dilatory. Coroner's Jury: At the appointed hour the Bantist church is Il was

While giving the account of the whole affair. Sly ed desirous of telling the truth without he He kept the Bible in his hand all the bers were seated. It was rung a third time, and the Democratic members became impatient. They ppeared extremely nervous, and any noise in the oom seemed to dirturb him very much. This no asness appeared to be a constitutional difficul He said he was born in 1803, and is now nearly ne san ne was born in 1803, and is now nearly 52 years of age. He said that when four years of age he received a cut upon the head, which injured his brain considerably. In consequence of this he seemed unable to collect his ideas as readily as was oftentimes desired by the jury.

Sly had made a clean breast of the whole affair to Sheriff Parmel e in the morning and Clerk of the last session, whose business it is to preside until the Speaker is elected, sent word to the absentees that if they were not forthcoming im-

mediately, he would proceed to call the roll and organize without them. This peremptory order

brought them in, and the work began. First was he process of qualifying the members, standing at the Cierk's desk in quartettes, and holding up their right hands, while a magistrate read from a book ertain obligations to which they assented. This being through with, the ballotings commence d, and proceeded quietly to the close. You will see that ere was a strict party vote in each instance. Mr. I shall be 70 years old next November Huston, the Speaker, was conducted to the chair by Messrs, Ben Hardin Helm and Phil Lec. He de vered a brief, pertinent and graceful address, thanking the members for the honor conferred upon about 50 years of age. I have been a "mess from God about 30 years; experienced religion him. Mr., or General, John Boyd Huston is the time and walked with Jesus Christ ever si lawyer. He has served one session in the Legisla nced religion because my hu experienced religion because my husband alsused and I expected to die and he finally killed me. Af my husband killed me, I was dead seven hours a then raised; two angels stood beside me whe went to Heaven and touched me with their brig swords and I rose again; saw there all that was dead there they we share the least of the seven to the seven the seven that the seven the se ture, and was beaten for Congress in 1849 by John C. Mason, of Bath. He is a gentleman of prepossessing appearance, and will doubtless do justice to his difficult position. The other officers were in House was ready for business. Bu, the Senators had vamosed for dinner, and the Representatives were both dry and hungry. So a motion to adjourn prevailed. To-morrow we shall have the Govern-The near approach of car-time presents a rich budget of facts, connected with the Know-Nothing

aucussing, being opened for the amusement of our eaders. They will, however, not spoil by keeping. You may well imagine that the K. N's, defeated for the candidacy of the various petty offices, growl ariously. More caths have been sworn in Frankfort to-day than ever before, and they are chiefly directed at the clique. One poor, disconsolate vic tim, who had been seduced from his home by the vain hope of being made Sergeant-at-Arms, could not find terms of sufficient strength to express his abhorrence of the "faction," as he called it. A remark made by this man was very forcible, if not classical. He said that if a ton of lobelia was dropin a certain bottomless pit, there could not be ejected therefrom such a rascally set as the Frankfort slice. If any of the gentlemen composing the farely sufficient that the could not be ejected to me, and I fell down before him. And oh! how happy I felt! and how happy I then was! I went to God with my case last night, and had a revealation from him. That man was in leapner with dique. If any of the gentlemen composing the faspirant to account, or to institute a libel suit, we aspirant to account, or to institute a libel suit, we can tell them that he wore a yellowish blanket overcoat and had but one eye. The last we saw of knew of the murder was when they came up him he was making tracks toward the depot.

r's Message, and then for business.

Search out the refractory K. N.

GROWLS OF THE DEFEATED K. N'S.

SE DE KAY. FRANKFORT, Wednesday Jan. 2.

THE NEW YEAR Than the dawning of yesterday, no New Year was ever more brilliant, at least so far as the sun and weather is concerned. The luminary of day. wever, shone, as Thompson in his seasons hath it

"Through the horizontal misty air, Shorn of his beams." scarce affected the snow, nor more than made rickle the pendant icicles. It was lustrous without warmth, as are the smiles and looks of a coquetish roman. But we regard it as anspicious, and the own hailed the incoming year with appropriate oviality. There was a constant succession of calls joviality. There was a constant succession of calls upon the ladies, and the usual partakement of cake and wine. Upon the streets were crowds of people, mottled with black, for it was the great hiring day of servants. In the Legislature very liting day of servants. In the Legislature very litusiness was done, save the reception of the before our readers, and of which, of course, all judge. Whatever may be its merits or defects, it ords one cause for congratulation, and that is the unexampled condition of the State finances. The few last paragraphs in the message are very significant. Gov. Morehead gives his reasons for joining the K. N. party, but he appears now to be perfect-the death.

aware of the inability of that organization to complish the patriotic ends he entertained. He cknowledges its utter ruin-its en ire falure of success as the Union party. Such at least is the tenor of the Governor's message. Perhaps by hose interested, it may be construed otherwise.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. Neither House is, as yet, fairly at work. Both are now engaged in "cutting out" business, and from the two days' planning we may safely calculate on the session being greatly prolonged beyond the constitutional term. An unusual number of petitions have been presented, begging for all sorts of grants and privileges. "Leaves" to introduce bills are also very abundant; but most of these bills ture. So we entered the State Capital on foot, a are already provided for by statute. Young and inexperienced Know-Nothing members are, howshould every one be, when approaching the awful ever, not aware of the provisions made by the last Legislature for these matters of local legislation, and consequently must be pardoned for throwing so much unnecessary labor upon the clerks and

> NEGRO PHOBIA. The absurdities of the Virginia Legislature, (now n sesson) with reference to slavery, we had never anticipated being re-enacted in Kentucky, daughter-and a worthy one-as she is, to the Old Dominion. There, the querulousness and tremor of tively new State, with all the strength, calmness and prudence incident to her position and belonging to her character, it is inexcusable. And yet we see a movement towards the same follies. Mr. ter security of slave property, as if legislation could effect more than does Senator Mason's (f Va.,) Fugitive Slave Law. We cannot expect by any enactment, however stringent, to prevent the escape of negroes. The only remedy is in the hands of the Federal Government, and that consists in the restoration of slave property, when taken in free while the rights of the South are 30 amply prote ted by the broad ægis of Constitutional Compro mise. By this manifestation of tender-footedness we only place ourselves in a vulnerable position before the North-subjecting our peculiar institu tion to the criticisms, the jibes and insults of the press and oratory of that section. But Mr. Chas A. Marshail, of Mason county-as is the family

fashion-bas exceeded Mr. Nuttall. He has intro duced a resolution directing the Judiciary Commit tee to make negro testimony legal in cases against whites concerned in running off our slaves. This at first sight appeals to our prejudices. But it is on a par with the Black Laws of Ohio, for sanction ing which, Gov. Bobb-a clever Whig politician was rained in a free State. The section which Mr Marshall represents has greatly suffered from abo lition emissaries, and the losses out of his own pocket cause us to feel for him something of syn pathy. But his measure will never do. He, how genuity of his nature. And let me say here that a farmer, but can plead his own cases in court. He | tives. can beat any member quoting the classics-either

SEDUCTION.

It will be a matter of interest to many in cur

agement to him to say that he possesses in no de-A DASH AT THE PRESIDENCY.

The New Haven Journal and Courier gives the

to Sheriff Parmel e in the morning, and manifester a desire to tell the whole to the Jury. This decla ration was made to the Sheriff voluntarily, and

"Wakemanites," and is a wonderful specimen of the human species. She came is closely veiled I shan be no years on next sovember—have have in New Haven 17 years—have had 17 children, 9 of whom are now living, have been a widow 20 years. I formerly resided in Greenfield—then moved to New Haven; my brother has also resided here; he is and there they were under the cloud of death; when I was there this cloud parted, and my spirit went I was there this cloud parted, and my spirit went one way, and theirs' the other; they all then held up their little right hands, and I rejoized. The two angels turned to me and then I went up to Heaven; there was a red light and many white clouds there; Christ came to me when I was in Heaven, with his nails in his hands, and spoke peace to my soul. Because he spoke peace to my soul, I raised up, and another spirit came to me and spoke, saving: "Make another spirit came to me and spoke, saving: "Make another spirit came to me and spoke, saying: "Make your peace with God." I then kept on praying: he robes, and they were all happy spirits there. This spirit then came and took me back to earth, and

soon took me to Paracise and told me all about Adam and Eve, and all the other spirits. This light then came on me so that I had to look up, and the spirits said I was numbered as one of them; was taken up to heaven from this place of light, and then saw Christ and all the holy angels; Chris: had on the thorns, and looked as he was when crucified; then saw God sitting upon his throne in all his glory. About the throne were all the angels in their white revelation from him. That man was in league with searching for a hatchet. I knew that my brother had a stick of witch-hazel in the house. He sells the bark and lives by so doing. I was sick that night and expected to die, and asked them to take night and expessed to die, and asked them to take Matthews out of the house. He had such a had spirit that he was taking away my divine spirit and was killing me b, it. Amos Hunt was the man of sin, and he put his spirit on Matthews. If I should die the judgment would come! This man of sin cursed God, and when he died there was a black spot on the throne of God. In my revolutions from God, last night, He said if I was condemned in this case the weigh would be immediately destay.

In this revelation I was told by God that n ther did kill Matthews, and that he di

n this case the world would be in

The jury then rendered the following verdict We, the undersigned Jurors, being empanneled

General Assembly of Kentucky. DECEMBER 31, 1855.

SENATE. The Senate was called to order by Lieut. Gover-nor Hardy. The newly-elected Senators were then sworn in by Judge James Monroe. ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. J. Russell Hawkins was elected Clerk. Mr. G. H. McKinney was elected Assistant Clerk. Mr. Jao. D. McClure Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Jão. W. Senate then took a recess to await the or HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order by J. Helm, Esq., The House was called to order by 3. Heim, E.g., Clerk of the last session. The members were then sworn in by G. W. Gwin, E.g.
A quorum being present, Mr. Jno. B. Huston and Mr. S. Gaither were put in nomination for Speaker. The vote stood: For Huston, 56, for Gaither 37—sainting the Huston

majority for Huston, 19. Mr. J. M. S. McCorkle and Mr. Beverly J. Peters vere nominated for Clerk, and the vote stood: For McCorkle, 57; for Peters, 38-majority for McCorkle, 19. For Sergeant-at-Arms—Jos. Gray, 57; Mr. Young, For Sergeant-at-Arms—Jos. Gray, 57; Mr. 1 oung, 36—majority for Gray, 21.

For Doorkeeper—Wm. R. Campbell, 21.

For Assistant Cierk—C. E. Nourse, of Bardstown, 57; B. C. Allin, of Mercer, 38—majority for Nourse, 19.

Nourse, 19.

Frankfort, 3‡, P. M.

The Governor's Message will be delivered to-morrow.

Yours, &c.,

REPORTER.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 1. SENATE—A resolution requesting ministers to open the sessions with prayer, was offered by Mr. Kohlnass; adopted. Resolutions admitting the reporters of the Comconwealth and Yeoman to seats on the floor of the content, were also adopted. LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Mr. Irvine offered a bill to amend the lass in re-Mr. Conklin presented a bill to amend the Code of Practice so as to authorize circuit courts to have surveyors indicted for failing to have public roads Mr. D. H. Smith presented a bill to establish an Mr. Ripley offered a bill to amend the Charter of Mr. Irvine—A bill to amend laws in relation to

dministrators, executors and curators.

Same—A bill to amend the law in relation to Mr. Ripley—A bill to amend the law in relation to oreign insurance agencies.

Mr. Irvine—A bill to amend the law in relation to totuds, jacks and bulls.

Mr. Wadsworth—A bill to prevent fraudulent

A message was received from the House of Repre sentatives that they had appointed a committee to wait o. the Governor and inform him of their or-ganization. A similar committee was appointed on the part of the Senate, and in a short time the Govrnor sent in his message.

Two hundred copies of the message were ordered to be printed for each Senator.

an innovation.

Mr. Clingman was perfectly willing. "The gentleman shall decide on the question of order."

Mr. Orr said that the Constitution expressly recognizes this body as the House, saying the House LEAVES. Mr. Sudduth—A bill to amend the Militia Law. Several leaves were granted to bring in private ills, and the Senate adjourned. Houss—The usual committee to wait on the Governor was appointed, and to inform the Senate of the organization of the House of Representa-

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. In a short time the Governor sent in his Message, which was read, when, on motion of Mr. Nuttall, 200 copies for each member of the House were oron of Mr. Nuttall, the Committee on Judiciary were directed to inquire lato the power of the Legislature to restrict the banks in the amount which they shall use in discounting bills of ex-change, and notes respectively. On motion of Mr.

1851 to 1855 inclusive, by counties and by judicial LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS. Mr. Nuttall-A bill to declare seduction a criminal offense, and provide for its punishment.

Leave was granted to bring in suudry local and private bills of the House. Adjourned. adjourned.

The House, after a long debate refused to read the Message, and laid the whole subject on the table. Adjourned till Wednesday.

number of causes which have been commenced the Circuit Courts of this Commonwealth from

FRANKFORT, Jan. 2, 1856. SENATE. The Senate was opened with a prayer by Rev. J. P. Safford, of the Presbyterian Church. REPORTS OF SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. Irvine.—A bill to regulate the law in relation Administrators, Executors and Curators; referd to Judiciary Committee.

Same.—A bill to amend the law in relation to ardians; referred to same committee Same.—A bill to amend the laws in relation to studs, jacks and bulls; referred to Finance Com-LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

vertooth .- A bill to repeal secon Mr. Conklin .- A bill to levy the three cent tax Common Schools Mr. De Courcey.—A bill to incorporate the Mer-Same.—A bill to charter the Clay Marine and Fire Insurance Company of Newport.

Mr. Buckner.—A bill to establish separate criminal courts in this State.

Mr. Wadaworth.—A bill to establish the 13th Judicial District. Mr. Sudduth -A bill creating the office of Chaneller in each Judicial District .- A bill to establish the Trade water

ivil Code of Practice.

Mr. Kohlhass.—A bill to amend the 7th Article f the Revised Statues in relation to felonies by Mr. Hargin .- A bill to amend charter of Mechan--A bill for benefit of Louisville and New-

urg road.

Mr. Sudduth.—A bill to repeal provisions of Code of Practice, requiring pleadings in ordinary to be Mr. Haggin .- A bill to authorize the recovery of lamages sustained by the wrongful taking of life Mr. De Courcey.—A bill to increase the jurisdic-ion of the Quarterly Courts in this Common-

elative to the exemption of property.

and the House adjourned.

Mr. P. Lee, a bill to change shower the evenue by Sher fis.
Leave for various private bill were asked also
Leave for various private bill were asked also
REPORTER.

Messes. O. R. Baker & Co.,—Gents:—Two winters ago I was very low with consumption, and physicians seemed to fail to do me and permanent benefit, and I continu d to grow worse fany worse until my physician told me that one of my lungs was entirely gone!—and that I could not get well! I then tried Dr. Hall's Balsam, which at first sickened me, but I soon threw off large quantities of matter and phlegm, and my cough gradually ceased, and my lungs began to heal, and I continued to improve till I was entirely cured, and have been able to attend to my business ever sinc. I soon after-

to attend to my business ever sinc . I soon after

[Reported for the Louisville Courier.

COURT OF APPEALS.

MARSHALL-CHIEF JUSTICE.

SIMPSON, STITES, AND CRENSHAW-JUDGES

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Jan. 1

CAUSES DECIDED.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Johnson vs Bates, Floyd; Griffing vs Strong, Brathell; reversed

Hunt vs Tomlinson, Morgan.
Sloane vs Sloane, Pike.
Hierndon vs Wilso, Montgomery.
Graver vs Johnson,
Clarke vs Enson, Bath,
Smith vs Sewell, Carter.
Asenton vs Nixon, "were argu

Hampton vs. Corran, Louisville, affi Hornston vs. Hamilton, Owsley, rev Hunt vs. Tomlinson, Morgan, Clark vs. Engon, Bath,

hald vs. Stanchff, Bath;

ll vs Small, Bath; affirmed.

Wilson vs Moberly; Montgomery;

tinued by J. A Williams, Esq

nmended it to an acquaintance of mine.

M., the 3 o'clock passenger train west of the O. & P. R. R., came in collision with the freight train, ning east, at Darlington Summit.

The freight train was off time and the conductor
obably enderwored to reach the switch, within a
ort distance of which the collision occurred, on wealth.
On motion of Mr. D. Howard Smith, the Coverheavy curve. Four persons were killed, viz: Mr Stokes, agent of the Ne v Castle and Erie Stag or's Message was referred to appropriate commit tees, and then the Senate adjourned. Co.; a man named Johnson, brother to the landlord Co.; a man named Johnson, brother to the landord of the Enou Valley; an Irishman, and another man whose name has not been mentioned.

Abou a deczen were more or less dangerously wounded; among them the engineer of Express, and the fireman, who had one arm shattered. John Wash, also was decreased a proposed to the landor of LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS. House.-Mr. Irvan, a bill to release persons over

Veach, also, was dangerously wounded. laves of this Commonwealth.

Mr. L. Auderson, a bill to establish conventional rates of interest.

Mr. Helm, a bill requiring title bonds for land notive and cars were badly smashed, both train being under full headway. The accident was caused by the watch of the onductor of the freight train being three-quarters Mr. Menzies, a biil to amend the laws regulating

he duties of assessors.

Mr. Bodley, a bill to enlarge the criminal juris-liction of the City Court of Louisville.

Same, a bill to charter the German Mutual Insu-PITTSBURGH, Jan. 2 .- Last night the dwelling of John Kregon, of Temperanceville, near Pittsburgh, was destroyed by fire with all its contents. Two bildren perished in the flames, being literally burned to cinder. Two other children, thrown out of the window by their grandmother, who afterwards savad herself by jumping, were but slightly injured. Mr. Kregon was absent in this city attending the orphans fair. to amend the charter of the Louis Mr. Whitely asked leave to bring in several pri-Mr, Miller, a bill to amend Chapter 103, of the ending the orphans' fair. levised Statutes.
Mr. Ricketts, a bill establishing a general me hanics' lien law.

Mr. Rogers, abill to amend the law of execution.

New York Legislature. ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The House yesterday made several attempts to elect a Speaker without suc Mr. Goodloe, a bill to place negotiable notes on Mr. Odill, the Know-Nothing candidate, stand the footing of foreign bills of exchange.

Same, a bill to amend Chapter 42, Revised Statutes, in relation to gambling.

Mr. P. Lee, a bill to change time for payment of A strenuous effort is making to effect a fusion between the Hards and Softs.

Pennsylvania Legislature PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—House—The caucus of the caucus of th SENATE .- The Democrats nominated for Speal Wm. Piatt, of Wyoming. Present, 17.

ourned. Baltimore, Jan. 2, P. M.—A special election for councilman, in the 15th Ward, to fill a vacancy of assoned by the death of Levi 'taylor, Dem., was ons, American, by 164 majority over Geo. P. Kane The Legislature of Maryland met to-day at An

I'n I was. He tells me it was the means of saving is life. For further reference call on me at my res-tence, No. 55, south side of East Third street, be-ween Broadway and Sycamore streets; or at the Muscum on Sycamore street.

JOHN A BOWIQUIRE.

Be sure and ask for Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. Genuine signed O.R. Baker & Co.

For sale by BELL, TALBOTT & CO. BUFFALO, Jan. 2, P. M.—Three warehouses, ed by Mann, Vail & Co., were destroyed

Death of Hon. John M. Berrien SAVANNAH, Jan. 2 .- Hon. John M. Berrier this city this morning, after an illness of ! The deceased was appointed Attorney General 1 Gen. Jackson in 1829, and held many offices rust in his own State.

Massachusetts Legislature

Massachusetts Legislature.

Boston, Jan. 2.—The Legislature met this
ing. The Senate was organized by the elec

E. J. C. Banker, American, as President
House has not yet organized. The Gov
Message will be sent in to-morrow. Washington Items. WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 .- The Southern mail faile

to reach this city.

The U.S. Treasury statement reports that of the 29th ult., there were \$22,753,700 in the treasury. ary, subject to draft. Steamer Plymouth Rock Aground. NEW YORK, Dec. 31, P. M .- The steamer outh Rock, for Stonington, went ashere on Hart's island at two o'clock Sunday morning. The pas sengers and mail were taken off by the steamer Bay

PITTSBURG, Dec. 31, P. M.—A terrible acciden-occurred near Darlington, Beaver county, on the Dhio and Pennsylvania Railroad this evening. Sev ral persons were killed. No particulars obtaine

No Signs of the Canada. Halifax, Jan. 2 .- Up to this time we have I intelligence of the approach of the Canadus from Liverpool, with dates to Dec. 22.

BY TELEGRAPH.

January.

20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 2 27 | 28 | 29 | 36 | 31 | .

March.

Counting House Calender for 1856. ARRANGED EXPRESSLY FOR THE LOUISVILLE COURTER

17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | ...

REMOVED ON MAIN STREET. RAMSEY & BRO. DEALERS IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., from letter the message in writing. Great evitement was produced, amid which Mr. Clingman moved it be read in order to hear what it was.

Mr. Morgan called for the yeas and nays, and on motion that the message be read, no reading was wanted till the house was organized.

Mr. Giddings and others anxiously struggled for the floor. HAVE removed to No. 483 Main street me door below Fourth, adjoining Hay Gold and Silver Watch new goods.

Gold and Silver Watches of every variety.

Diamond, Cameo, Gold Stone, Florentine Alossic, Enam
led, Carbunole, Minnarde, Coral, Jet, Frosted and Plan

SILVERWARE.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS of Jewelry and Fancy Goods, of eve

M.M. AENDRICK.

If OME AGAIN from the East with a new my varied assortment of Watches, Jeweirs, &c.,
the latest styles, mostly direct from the imported that the examine my stock at No.71, Third street, by ween Main an ... arket.

Joy to the World! PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER

adis, and bathing with it freely. IN SHORT, IT IS A PAIN KILLER.

A POSITIVE REMEDY AGAINST CHOLERA! Rheumatic Pains are Onicied.

Given to Horses with the Cheli

225 d&w6m* No. 17, Lispenard street, New York DR. GRAVES' Popular Family CELEBRATED AGUE PILLS.

evers. GRAVES Auti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Pu-Phyling and Catharise Fills

Graves' Pain Extractor

GRAVES' American Limiment for Man and Beast.

Graves' Golden Vermifuge.

A SURE cure for Worms, which will never fail to expe GRAVES! Cholera Infantum and Rowel Complaint Pills.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS MILLER, WINGATE & CO. VOGT & KLINK.

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS
AND DEALERS IN Watches, Clocks and Fine Jewelry NO. 72 THIRD STREET, NEAR MARKET Louisville, Ky. TREAT care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jowelry, and done with dispatch.

Watches and Jewelry repaired in a superior manned in 3 days.

jant d&w DINK PRINTS. -2 cases Sprague & Allen's Pink Prin received this day and for sale by JAMES LOW & CO., d29 d&w

DEFRA'S COTTONADES.—20 cases Repka's Cottor

L ades received this day and for sale by

JAMES LOW & CO.,

419 Main street. COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER. WEDNESDAY EVANING, January 2 Business has been of a dull character this week, owing business has been of a dult character his week, owing chiefly to the stringency of the me, ket, and that merchants are all occupied with settling up their accounts, making out and paying bills. Breadstuffs are dull, with a downward tentence, the trade heavy, and stocks increasing at al. the ports, with very little export demand. The stock of flour in the city of New York is estimated at 700,000 barrals. The hot and moving market in the late of the stocks of th els. The hog and provision market is dull at a decline with various sales of hogs for packing at \$5.25 nett, which not made public, but supposed to be \$15 per barrel. Hogs were dull at St. Louis last week at 5@5%c. At Alton, Ill., anes were made at \$4.50 and at \$5.75 and at \$5.75 and at \$5.25 at \$1.25 at \$2.5 at \$1.00 at \$5.00 at \$5.00 at \$2.50 at \$1.50 at \$

The weather for several days has been exceedingly co d illy equal to the coldest of last winter, but to-day it is oderate. The river has been falling all the week eights are rather dull at quotations, and not as abundan BAGGING AND ROPE.-We hear of sales this wee

some 285 pieces and 280 coils in lots at 181-4a17c for the mer, and 3 1 4a9c for the latter. The receipts this week we been 870 pieces and only 34 coils, with moderate apments, and a stock on hand of 1,362 pieces and 1,694 coils rolusive of factories.

BRAN, SHORTS AND MEAL.—Sales of corn meal at 45 to per bushel to deafers, and 550 for stores. Sales of an at \$7a\$8 to trade, and \$10@\$12 retniprices. Sales Shpstuffs to trade at \$15a\$16, retail sales at \$18. ZANPLES—We quote sales of star at 25c, stearing and ossed at 13@13 1-2c.
COTTON AND COTTON YARNS—We hear of sales of 50 bales cotten, in addition to the sales already reported, it 8 1-4@8 1-2 cents for low middling to good middling Al-

ama and Mississippi. Sales of value at 2.9 and 10c for ne assorted numbers.

COAL.—The supply of Pittsburgh continues abundant

with sales at wholesale at 3% c, retail sales at Haffe.

CHEESE.—Moderate receipts of Western, with salesin ots at 9%aloc, a decline FEATITERS-Light demand, with sales of lots in shir FLOUR AND GRAIN-The market is quiet for Flou

this sales of fair brands at \$7 in lots, and \$7 25 for choice rands. Sa'es of Wheat at \$1 30@140. Corn—35@37cents, ith a sale of 10,000 bushels on private terms. A sale of bushels of Oats at 27 cents. Sales of Rye, from wagns, at 60@65 cents, and 70 cents from stores. Corn decline ough the week, with sales yesterday at 32c on the whori nd 35c from store for 400 bushels. SHEETINGS-We quote sales of gol trands a

BATTING-We hear of sales at 11c. GROCERIES—Some inquiry for Rio Coffee, with a sale 200 bags inferior at 11 3-4 cents, and 285 bags good Rio in is at 12%12% cents; sales to the country at 12 cents all sales of N. O. Sugar at 73-4% cents. Light sales

HEMP.-Light receipts, and we quote dew rotted numially at \$130 per ton.
IRON, NAILS, PIG-IRON AND LEAD-We quoteby quantity as follows: Stone-coal bariron 3%; charcoal iron 4%; all other descriptions at the usual rates. Nails Cancesce Pig-fron, \$33 for No. 1 and \$30 for No. 2. Sales of Brownsport No. 1 Pig Iron at the same on 6 and months. Sales of Salt River Iron, Belmont Furnace of 346 \$36 per ton; Pig Lead advanced to fallor. But Lead by \$372, cents. Sales of shot at \$355 \$22. TALLOW Sales at 11% \$315 \$40. Sales of 12x18 to 325 \$40. Sales of Pallo

shy with sales at the wharf at \$13alo per ter. Sale

\$5 25; 40 bxs do do 14x18 at \$5 50. Sales of Belle enon Glass 8x10 to 12x20 at \$2 50a6 00. Eberhart's brand Se prioxiess.

NAVAL STORES.—Oakum we quote at \$1/4ablge. Tar \$17/abl 00 \$2 bid. Rosin \$2.50@\$3.90. Pitch \$4.59. Tar-entine doclined to 43/247 cents \$1/2ablge. Tarbentine doclined to 43/247 cents \$1/2ablge. Linseed; and from force at \$11/0ablg 05/cash. Castor oil \$1/30.90 days. Now eld at \$1.45. L. rdoil advanced to 99/25c. Sperm oil \$1/35@\$1.90; Tannor's oil \$25, \$26/and \$27 per bbl. Sales of child at \$2.23/26.34 days per bbl. Sales of child at \$2.23/26.34 days per bbl. te l. ad at \$2 25@\$2 40 per keg. Putty 4@5c SEEDS .- We quote flaxseed scarce at \$1 75 per bush-

LUMBER-The lealers in this city have established th

PROVISIONS AND LARD-Mess Pork

WHISKY-The Sales of raw this week have been w

a pound freights 20a25c, pork 55a65c per b WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2d, 1856.
The cattle market has been dull and prices unchanged Hogs-From Carrolton and Milton, Ky., and Ediabur d., slop fed at5 to 5%c, and choice corn-fed at 5% cent SHEEP -Sheep from \$1 25 to \$4 50; as to qualify.

Telegraph Markets. CINCINNATI, Janu and lower; sales yesterday of 500 head at \$5 50; 30

Flour-Sales 80 bbls extra at \$7 35; superfine quoted a 7 25, not many buyers. Grain-Nothing done. Hogslay at \$5 25. Whisky-Dull at 2014a2814. Gr Flour-Firm at \$844 for choice State; \$862 for good Oh 25 for Southern. Wheat-Firm at \$1 94 for Southers d, and \$2 for white. Corn-Firm. Mess Perk -Sales a

Figur—Quiet at \$8.50 for standard and \$6.37 for extra acity demand for supply of city trade at \$3.50.10. Ry our—Steady at \$6.12%. Corn Meaf—In better reques e-Steady at \$1 20 for Western and Per nsyl Steady at 42c. Whisky-In limited request at 35c

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS. ALBERT G. RICHARDSON'S Advertising and Correspondence Office,

No. 265 Broadway, (opposite the Park,) New York. TRIESMAR. THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.

PROFESSOR OF STREET OF THE STREET OF THE

LE BIOGRAPHY OF THE DAY.

General Eugraver and Printer,
NO. 381 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CARD PLATE Interest, and 36 best Cards for \$1 50;
179 Orders sent by an 1 promptly attended to.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR. FRANCIS SALIER M. D., H. R. C. S. L. & E. OCULIST AND AURIST, 27, BOND STREET, NEW YORK.

N. B.—DR. SALTER will take pleasure in sending to my address his letters, as published on those subjects and celsif not unreasonable to hope that a thoroughly scien nice detailed, acquired by as a tendence of several years the Universities and Hasettake of Europe, has placed in a his power to make many describe suggestions. R. R. R. QUICK, PLEASANT AND EFFECTUAL IN

Instantly stooping the most torturing pains quickly caring the most obstinate Chronic, acu and Inflammatory Diseases, and ALL MALE AND FEMALE MALADIES. FF THE CRIPPLED, THE WEAK, THE INFIRM, THE NEW YOUS AND AGED, REJOICE-FOR THE R. R. E.'S WILL QUICKLY RESIGNE THE PAIN-STRIGER TO EASE AND COMFORT, HEALTH AND STRENGTH, AND FREE THE VETTOM FROM ALL BODILY INFIRMITIES.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Radway's Ready Relief versus the best Physicians in Fredonia, Licking Co., Ohio.

"For five years I lad coon any beck, unable to rise; I

ACHES AND PAINS.

MIXTURE

COPARTNERSHIP.

Ohio River Farm for Sale.

Louisville Agricultural Works



Kentucky Corn and Cob Mill.

STRAW-CUTTERS.

Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure: OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA;

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CUAR OF Faver and Ague, or Chill Fever; Bumb Ague, and other er and Ague, or Chill Fever; Bumb Ague, and other fermittent and Remittent Fevers; so of dious Fevers, accompanied by Typhoid sympto a; Typhoid Fever, Yellber Fever, ship and Jail Fever, General Debitty, Night Sweats, and all other

New Principle! New Remedy! No Poison!

MALARIA OR MIASMA. o d.seases are common to many localities of the States; but wherever they proved, North, South, West, they all spring from the same masma cause.

SINGULAR AND ENTIRE HARMLESSNESS.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist,"

Howard Hall, in June: but did

TODD'S TOBACCO WAREHOUSES.

THE STODART PIANO.

THE STODART PIANO IS UNSURPASS ED

Ninth Street Tobacco Warehouse. Corner of Main and Ninth streets.

OHIO RIVER FARM FOR SALE.

Flour Dealer, Grocer, and Commis-

sion Merchant. No. 560, SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET, Ret. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky.

VENITIAN BLIND MAKER,

3da4d.

mea, but were repulsed.

closed tamely.

Governor's Message.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: You have convened according to the forms of ti stitution to deliberate upon, and to provide for the general weifare and interests of our common constituents. I tender to you my congratulations upon the happy and prosperous condition of our beloves Commonwealth. That heart must indeed be callous that would not bow in humble and profound gratitude for the extraordinary blessings which have been conferred upon us by a merciful Providence. With the exception of a few localities, we have been blesse: during the past year with unurusi good health. A season of unprecedented abundance has r warded the labors of the husbandman, and full and ren merating prices for all the products of the earth have produced throughout our borders a state of almost unexampled prosperity. Our treasury is abundant and our public perity. Our treasury is abundant and our publi-debt gradually becoming extinguished. Every pe curiary demand upon the State has been promptly

canizary demand upon the State has been promptly met and disebarged.

Blessed with peace—cultivating a soil of the richest and most prolific character, with the heritage of liberty as the birthright of every oitzen, governed by a system of equal, just and salutary laws—with the committuitional guaranty to every one to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience—attached to a National Government which has even defined. ment which has expanded into a Union of thirt cured to us the liberty we enjoy.

The Constitution of the State having prescrib-

bicanial sessions of the Lagislature, it becomes meduty, in giving to you information of the state of the Commonwealth, to refer you to the report of the Auditor for the year 1854, which will be lai-

It will be seen, as stated by my predecessor in h It will be seen, as stated by my predecessor in his last message, that the balance in the treasury on the 10th of October 1853, was \$187.632 23. The receipts into the treasury from the 11th October, 1853, to the 10th of October, 1854, amounted to \$697.496 \$5 - making an aggregate of \$855, 101 78. This includes not only the revenue for the ordinary expenses of the government, but the tax of five cents on the \$100 for the Sinking Fund and two courts for Courant School assumed. The tax of five cents of the \$100 for the Sinking Fund, and two cents for Common School purposes. The amount of expenditures for the same period was \$773,381 47—leaving a balance in the treasury on the 10th of October, 1854, of \$111,720 31. During this year, and out of these receipts, there was transferred to the Sinking Fund, for the five cents revenue, taxes on forfeited kinds, and tax on insurance offices, \$172,885,48; there was also transfer. ice offices, \$179,885 48; there was also transfe range onton, 9:17,000 et, there was also transfer red for surplus revenue, for the year ending 10 of of October, 1853, \$60,000—making 10 in October 1854, \$239,815 48. Durlag this year there was als transferred, in like manner to the School Fund for the two cents revenue, dividen's on bank stock, to on bank stock, and interest on school bonds, the sam of \$898,513.76

sam of \$89,513 76.

The receipts into the treasury from the 11th October, 1854, 45 the 19th October, 1855, amounted to \$883,707 49. To which the balance in the treasury on the 10th day of October, 1854, of \$111,720 31, added, will make the sum of \$935,427 80. The expenditures, including the transfers to the Sinking and School Funds, amounted to \$739,696 25—leaving in the treasury on the 10th of October, 1855, the sum of \$255,731 55 on the 10th of October, 1855, the sum of \$255,731 5. Of this sum there belonged to the Sinking Fun the sum of \$104,687 54; to the School Fund, \$56 839 90; to ordinary revenue, 894,204 11—makin the total amount, as before start d, 8255,731 55. During the year there was transferred to it Sinking Fund for the five cents revenue, for taxo

on forfeited lands, and on insurance offices, the sum of \$194,846 65; and to the School Fund for the two conts revenue, dividends on bank stock, tax bwo cours revenue, dividends on oank slock, tax or bank stock, interest on school bonds, &c., \$236, 363 11. These items constitute a part or the ag gregate expenditures reported for this year. Since the 10th of October, 1855, the above sum of \$104, 687 54 has been transferred to the S nking Fund also, the orgales revenue of the slock. Also, the surplus revenue at the close of the fiscal year, amounting to \$76,518 55—leaving in the tressury on the 10th of October, 1855, as ordinary revenue, \$17,685 56. The law requires a surplus to be left of ten thousand dollars, and the residue of the above sun was for outstanding balances regist the treasure.

against the treasury.

The receipts for the year ending the 10th day o Ostober 1855, are estimated by the Auditor as follows, viz: The revenue of 1855 amounts to \$717. 073 27. Charges, &c., will be about \$50,000. Amount 1855, the same treasure of the control of paid previous to the 10th of October, 1855, the sur of 5,746 79—leaving in the treasury the som a \$561,326 48. Of thi sum, \$191,507 78 bet ngs to the Sinking Fand, and 77,803 12 belongs to the School Fund—making \$272,310 90 to be de-decied—leaving for ordinary revenue the sum of \$389,015 58. Estimated receipts for ordinary revenu-from other seurces, \$139,950. Behave in the treasury on the 10th of October, 1855, \$17,685 50 -midding the augregate sum of \$556 411,1685.

-making the aggregate sum of \$556,641 44

The estimate of expenditures for 1856, \$381,056
estimated debt to be paid, \$160,000—making a
aggregate of \$541,050; which would leave a balanc
in the treasury, on the 10th of October, 1856, 6

This view of our finances, while showing a suffi cient amount for all the necessary purposes of economical administration of the government, the same time admonshes us against any attraction any or lavish expenditure of the public money White I would send parsimony, I cannot too strong ly recommend the observance of a wise and saluta are ample to pay the interest as it accrue visely and prudently managed, to exting

\$31,000, up to the 30th November, 1855, have b paid—leaving the entire aggregate of State debt that day \$5,991,576 73. Of this sum \$60,000 held by the Southern Bank of Kentucky, the intenets by the Southern Bank of Kentucky, the interes upon which it is bound to pay, and for which in State holds that amount of stock, and \$1,369,66 73, are held by the Board of Education, the interes upon which only may be considered as a perpetus charge upon the Saking Fond. The actual debt the principal of which has to be provided for, is, there and will be promptly paid. For details with regar ier what law, and when maturing, and for a de-

me that as long as it remained uncalled for in

the sast as long as it remained uncatted for in bank it ought to command some responsible interest A-cordingly an arrangement was made with the Bank of Kentucky, that it should keep the sum of \$100, 000 in the city of New York, without charge for it transfer, for the purpose of purchasing bonds of the State was which in the purpose of the State was a sum of the

practicable in redeeming our debt, and no pair ill be spared to effect that object. I am happy to inform you that the School For

cm since the last ineeting of the General Assembly, refer you to the able and satisfactory report of the Superintendent for the year 1854, and to the report is will lay before you for the year 1855. The animal resources of the fund are there est forth in somection with the disbursements for each country of the Commonwealth.

By the 3d section of article 1 of the common school aw, it is directed that the believes to the credit of any it is directed.

der what law, and when maturing, and for a detailed sintement of the resources of the Simaing Fund. I refer yen to the report of the Commissioners which, will be laid before you.

The total receipts of the Sinking Fund from 1st of Januar; 1854, to the 10th of Oct ber of the same year, including the balance then on band, were \$391,103 So. The expenditures during the same period were \$242,695 05—leaving a balance in the treasury on the 10th of October 1854 of 2152 are section as seemed to be demanded by the public scattinent of the country.

It will be your duty to take such action on this whole subject as in your wisdom you may deem right and proper. It is well worthy of your serious investigation, whether the partnership feature in the law, between the State and the Keeper, may not be abolished with advantage to the Common-wealth. It is volves a long and complicated and difficult settlement at the end of each Keeper's term, and what has been an apparent profit to the State, usually dwindles to about the amount guarantied by the contract. I am inclined to think if a reasonable sum were agreed to be paid in gross by the Keeper. treasury on the 10th of October, 1854, of \$155,40
75. The receipts from the 10th of October, 1854
to the 10th of October, 1855, including the abov
balance, were \$662,494 50. The expenditures during the same peried were \$519,015 87—leaving
balance in the Treasury on the 10th of October, 1855
of \$142,478 63. From 11th of October, 1855, telle 30th of November 1855, telle 30th of November 1855. sum were agreed to be paid in gross by the Keeper either annually or semi-annually, he paying all the expensez o the establishment, and holding the pris ae 30th of November, 1355, there was tra on as it now is, subject to legislative management, twould be altegether preferable to the present year. It will be for you, however, to investigate his subject, and to accertain what may be done, nd to pursue such course as will be most conducive the public interest. For the operations and busi-ses of the institution duce the first of March last, refer you to the report of the Keeper, which will laid before you Before dismissing this subject, I cannot omit to est due ist of January, 1856. The entire surplus may be safely used in purchasing the bonds of the State, and I have accordingly anxiously sought to make such investment. The holders of our bonds however, seem reluctant to bring them to market and comparatively a small amount only has been purchased. This fund, by law, remained on deposit in our banks without yielding anything to the Sinking Fund. The Commissioners concurred with me that as long as it remained ancelled to it. nony to the fidelity with which the

flice. It is believed that the prison never cen in better condition, or more prude oy our militia system, and to place the State in :

allitia, have been extisted and very many of them can never be restored to the State Argenal. The requisition of the law of Congress upon the Adjutant General of each State, to make and forward to the President of the United States annually a return of the militia of the State, with their arms, according to the contraction of the United States with their arms, according to the contraction of the United States with their arms, according to the state of the State, with their arms, according to the state of the State, with their arms, according to the state of the State, with their arms, according to the state of the State, with their arms, according to the state of the state uents and ammunition, cannot be complied with.

Under the law of 1808, the annual distribution of inance, and 3 reported in the hands of the mili-so sand of muskets, and 1.250 in the hands militis; 1,521 riflez, and 230 in the hands of tillitis; 179 carbines, and 20 in the hands of the the militin; 179 carbines, and 80 in the hands of the militia; 1,436 s ords, and 110 in the hands of the militia; 1,436 s ords, and 110 in the hands of the militia; and 1,975 platels, and one mortar. Many of these arms are worthless, but such as can be made it for use I have ordered to be put and kept in proper condition. I recommend that a committee be appointed to ascertain what proportion of these true are useless, and what disposition should be under of such as may be found usaft to be repaired. By an act approved January 9th, 1852, "to provide for the registration of births, deaths and mariages in Kentucky," it was made the duty of the basessors, while making their lists of taxable prop-

education, as the surest guaranty for he perpetuity of our free institutions. With the feelings that are entertained in common by the great mass of our constituents, I am sure that I need not exhort you tofoster and protect this great popular interest. It has intertwined itself with the popular heart, and the people have decreed that it shall be placed upon a permanent and enduring basis. With the extension of the water it has become more and more a sign of the water it has become more and more a sign of the water it has become more and more a sign of the water it has become more and more a sign of the water it has become more and more a sign of the water it has become more and more a sign of the water it has become more and more a sign of the water of the different kinds of upon the grade of public health with as much certainty as we now know the value of the different kinds of property in the Common a calth. The amount of time and labor, as well as the minute accuracy required in the formation of all the necessary tables from the mass of undigested returns of the Assessors, a permanent and enduring basis. a permanent and enduring basis. With the extension of the system it has become more and more popular. The schoolmaster is no longer regarded as the hired pedant, but has accorded to him that high position in society which every public benefactor is entitled to. His is regarded as a high and honorable profession, and atno period in the history of our state has the public interest more imperiorable profession, and atto period in the history of our state has the public interest more imperiately and the subject.

Under an act to provide for a Geological and Minerals described by the state, approved 6th of Many and that this profession should be for.

aw on the subject.

Under an act to provide for a Geological and Mineralogical Survey of the State, approved 6th of March, 1854, my predecessor appointed Mr. David D. Owen, an able and accomplished geologist of enlarged experience and great practical skill, to carry the law into effect. He has been diligently and most industrial to the law in the control of the law in the law in the control of the law in the law in the control of the law in make the purpose and the profession should be fosbered and encouraged. The time has passed by
then mere labor and bodily toil can make the saclarge sessful interner or artissn. The rapid and almost
thread large the profession of the professio ndustriously engaged, and for the result of his labor cannot do better than to refer you to the interes I cannot do better than to refer you to the interesting and learned report herewith submitted. It wis be seen that his explorations are yet unfinished. Other importance and value of such a survey as will be made by one so justly celebrated in his profession, cannot entertain a doubt, nor can I doubt that the in calculable benefit of such a survey will be appreciate. ily educated labor, the advance in agricultural stry, the application of science to the con-ion of almost every farming implement—all, in language that cannot be mistaken, that tus, in language that cannot be mistaken, that farmer, the artisan, and the day inhear ought to educated. What can be expect who is thrown on the world without means and without educacalculable benefit of such a survey will be appreciated by the representatives of the people. The development of the mineral wealth of the State, the epening of abundant and inexhaustible supplies of cheap feel, the quantities, kinds and varieties of minerals, their locality and geological position, and that of the salt, saltpatre, coal, marble, building atone and rock, the different soils and the means of their improvement and resovation, are some of the fruits to cosult from this survey. The successful completion of a work which has been inaugurated under such flattering auspices, will not merely advance the cause of science and learning, but cannot fail to add to the substanti 1 riches of the State, and render regions now comparatively serile and worthless prosperous and wealthy. I cannot besitate to recommend that and what a boundless field for success does tion: and what a boundless field for success does our country afford to him who is educated, honest and industrious! Yet it is not pretended that a high order of education is requisite for the enterprising young man to enter with success in this race. The elements of an education are all that is absolutely required. Open to him the book of knowledge; teach him how to learn; let him resize that he can become educated, and if wither with a stout can become educated, and if gifted with a stout art, and that iron will which is the element of all

country, with their massive engines, requiring

fled to fill the various stations in life to which he

or or necessities of the State demand.

er grade of learning is necessary to meet th

in all others to mature a dimpart vitality to or

s'ruction to any who might apply for it. For the stails of his plan, I beg leave to invite your atten

ion to his report for the year 1880. I submit the whole subject to your better ju gment, promising my hearty co-operation to whatever may advance the cause of education, or give stability to, or increase the usufulness of, our common school system. As much of the business of the Superintendent is processed to connected with the various description.

essarily connected with the revenue departmen

oving his office to the sest of government, where ore frequent meetings can be had of the Board of ducation, and more efficiency imparted to the sys

The condition of our charitable institctions wil

a subject for your inquiry and investigation will have before you the reports of those un-

object of their establishment ba

n behalf of the tunatic and idiot, of the dea nb, and of the blind, has kept pace with the

vance of civilization. Our State was among th

The unfortunate mute, ander the fostering co

trades and domestic employments.

The asylum for the deaf and dumb is now in th

the asymmetric the dash and dump is now in the city-third year of its existence. It is a State in ution, and subject to its control. It has been maged with eminentskil and shility and its bless

es, since the last meeting of the General Assembly are erected a new and substantial edifice, larg

heir present and prospective wants, in tempting to make temporary addition buildings. They will petition the Le

re for some aid to complete the edifice, and

hesitate to commend their application

hile, however, modern philanthropy has schleved the triumphs for the mute and the blind, the neg-ted and leathed idot, from a belief that his cast beyond the reach of benevolence, is still left in

iveling, and in many cases, squalid imbecility; yet perience has fully established the fact that many not most idiots are susceptible of more or less

them self-supporting, and the condition of a y anadiorated. We are paying annually from

avited to the condition of our State Prison. The seat Keeper came jute office on the lat of March

was 193. The anaxor received since that time has been 119—making 311. Of this number 13 have died, and 61 been discharged by expiration of sentence and executive pardon—leaving 237 now in prison. The law contemplates the confinement of those prisoners in solitary cells at night; yet on examination, it will be found that there are not more than 126 cells which can be safely used. These cells are dawn and unbestitive and attentions.

can are samp and unreality, and altogether un-worthy of the spirit of the age.

The hospital is confined close, without the pos-i-lility of fresh air, and wholly unfit for the purpose to bedding more than blankets has ever been sup-died since it has been a prison. The present con-rectic and efficient Keeper complained of this almost a so may be examinated of the commission re of the Spiking Fund did not think they then

he number of prisoners then in confinemen The number received since that time ha

is poor and neglected class of our popular propriety and expediency of some pr

the government, I suggest the propriety of his

ient in the successful operation of our com-

and wealthy. I cannot hesitate to recommend that a sufficient appropriation be made to progress with or complete the survey.

My prdecessor, in his last message, recommend school education, I do not wish by any means imate that it is all that the good of the country My priceessor, in his last message, recommend of to the Legislature, in order to encourage and oster the agricultural and mechanical interests of the State, that a sum of money should be appro-priated for the purpose of dispensing premiums to those who might produce the best fruits, grains regetables, animals, agricultural implements and products of domestic manufactures. I concurred s of our people. As you cultivate the intel-you aid in the general diffusion of knowledge, manly sentiment, refined taste, and elevated ght have a self-diffusive influence wherever A higher order of education is necessary to ith him in that recommendation when made the area in the recommendation when had du renewing it I beg that you will bestow ape your most favorable consideration. These prums could be awarded in a manner to be puribed by law, at the mechanical and agricultur. astain and improve the common school system a popular demand for education—the first and ne ary step for success—has already been created.

demand should be supplied by furnishing able
qualified teachers. In the report of the learned
distinguished Superintendent who did more tate, and could not fail to be highly beneficial wake, and could not fail to be highly beneficial awake, in a friendly rivalry in the productions of neckanical skill, and in the various products of agricultural labor. The beneficial results in other States of our Union, of distributing State premiums at their industrial exhibitions, have been fewed astrongled and sent system, this view was suggested, and to my ent in the successful operation of our common hoos. Dr. Breckinridge proposed that the State out'd r-organize Transylvania University, make the head of the common school system, and erect into a school for the spacial purpose of educating achers—but with the collateral design of affording structured or any absolute to the collateral design of affording

nd acknowledged. and acknowledged.

For the present condition of our works of interual improvement, I must refer you to the report of
the President of the Board, which will be laid be the President of the Board, which will be hild before you at an early day. The dividends from the works are sacredly dedicated by the constitution to the Sinking Fund. No new debt can be contracted on behalf of the Commonwealth, unless provision be at the same time made to lay and collect a annual tax sufficient to pay the intereststipulate and to discharge the debt within thirty years, no can such debt be made until the law shall have been submitted to the people at a general deciding and shall have received a majority of all the votest for and against it. With this salutary constitutional prohibition, there can be no expeciditue by the Legislature in new schemes of public in provement. The dividends from some of the pull coworks might be greatly enhanced by their each to works might be greatly enhanced by their ension, and I recommend that the most liberal accements should be offered to individuals and o

anies to effect such extensions.

While we cannot increase our public debt, it is ratilying to know that the people of Kentuck e beginning to estimate properly the great a sutages of extended railroad improvements, a e making the most active and emergetic ents to meet the iron arms that our sister Sa nems to meet the from arms that our sester S. a re-extending towards our borders. It is not it is inary to look forward to the day when the room the mouth of Big Sandy shall be completed the Mississippi river, and constitute a link in treat Atlantic and Pacific route, which must soon the contract of the property of t later be made, in order to bind together by in ands the now distant parts of this great co and and attentive teachers, has been taught the seriest command of written and printed language, ad its advancement in the higher departments of arming is cally limited by the degree of his application and genius. The blind have in the manner centing tracts and dementic and proceed in various tracks and dementic application.

racy. ous condition. They have generally been ju-iesly conducted and will compare favorably wi-itar institutions in any other State. They affor diminar institutions in any other State. They affor conveney of uniform value, and the public confience in their golvency is unshaken. There is a subject in which the community is more vitally is cerested than in having a sound and convertiful currency. To svoid the fictitious value too off attached to property, to prevent the multiplication schemes of visionary speculation, to escape the indiscrect batrayal into increased indebtedness as a more extended business, presenting that delusing stifficial and transiefly prosperity which is so off a more extended posseress, presenting that decisive artificial and transicial prosperity which is so often the forerenner of bankruptcy, there ought to be a unnecessary or unsafe expansion of the currency. There is no fact in political economy better estal lished than that an excess of paper issues leads to the exportation of the precious metals. It lessen the expancity of the banks to redeem their paper and producer these constant fuctuations which as id produces these constant fluctuations which disastrous to the best interests of the cof not the direct caus-, it is inseparably conne

which have visited our country at such sho With these convictions on my mind, I do no

by section 2 of stricte 4 of the Constitution, theneral Assembly, if they deem it necessary, in stablish one additional judicial district every focars. In some parts of the State there are grouplaints of the want of time to discharge tudicial business, and it has accumulated to such attent as to be almost a denial of justice. I mmend, therefore, that you increase t stricts of the State as far as you are au

nd whenever the Union was supposed to be anger she has not hesitated to yield her opinic nd her interests as a sacrifice upon the altz and her interests as a sacrince upon the situr-patriotism. With such feelings deeply imbeded in the popular heart, she has witnessed with pain at nortification the alarming strides that are making by a great and growing sectional party in the Norto to obliterate the constitutional guaranty of heights, and to wearen if not to sever the tiest he land, made in pursuance of its provisions the has seen with dismay and consternation to picit of discord enter into the sanctuary ional liberties. She still looks to the best if not the only security for her peace and piness, and the faithful and honest support of onetitution as the only guaranty for liberty.

There are certain great and fandamental pr

ples which are mosopolized by no party, which ris above all party claim, and which it would be proanking to surrender to party use. These pris-ples lie at the foundation of our Government, a quaranty a perfect equality of right to each and e try State of this confederacy. It was the only co-lition upon which the Union could have be ormed, and it is the only one upon which it can becomed, it is the only one upon which it can ather of his Country, and the most eclamation of the orator as to the nion, enunciate but the calmest trut ip on a prosperous voyage, in order that the ere ght find greater safety on its loose, diamembere d scattered fragments. The real enemies of the

The Federal Government, in its original organi-ration, conformed itself most wisely to the then condition of the people and the property it was in-tended to pretect. Slavery then existed in most of the States. The constitution did not pretent to make any change whatever in the relation of mas-ter and slave. The property in slaves, such as it was, pre-existed, and the constitution recognised it without limitation and extended to the owner its unsualified nystection. It created to recently her inquanted protection. It created no property, but croagained whatever was property in the States a such, and left is in the condition in which it wa found. When it speaks of property, whatever wa sade so by any of the States, was what was incend d. It did not undertake to define what was or was to continue to the states when the same that was or was

overnment should abstain unconditionally from a gether as one people, become worker and weaks with the growth of unfriendly feelings arising from seath. They show the average of human existence and for the existence of such parties, until finally we shall become allies, and furnish the basis for the core perfect computations of the chances of life, he designed many facts of great vaine to the political commist, as well as the illustration of physionized commist, as well as the illustration of physionized laws. The reports already published give some or less perfectly the facts of 155,631 persons the laws passed the cpoch of birth, marriage or cath. viz. 78,226 births, 15,858 marriages, and 35.

pirit of fanaticism which has produced schisms in ther parties has done its work here also. The cri-sis of our country's fate though impending, is not jet come, and I trust that the time is far, very far distant when the section to which we belong shall feel compelled in sorrow and in anguish to calculate the value of the Union. To avert a crisis so dread-ful, I cannot doubt that the national men of all par-ties, however discordant may be their opinions on other points, will finally unite, and by their firm, determined and particile action save the country. and patriotic action save the c om the ruthless grasp of the enemics of the Unio January 1, 1856. C. S. MOREHEAD.

[For the Louisville Courier.] MORNING.

BY HENRY T. HARRIS Hail, dawning light! fit semblance of the day Eternity itself shall ever be; Where night's dark plumes can never, never wave, For all is bright in Eden's starry bowers. Morn, we welcome thee to our dreary earth With all thy glory beaming ever bright, For swift before thy golden arrows flee The night's deep shadows, solemn and profound Thou wakest all the slumbering earth to life. The birds, soft caroling in the leafy grove, The bleating lambs upon the flowery vales, The sheep-boy calling from the sun-tipt hills The plow-man whistling as he drives afield, The rain-crow singing from the chestnut grove, The partridge piping from the clover field, The pleasant drumming in the dells away, The blue-birds singing early on the eaves, The bob'link pecking by the old wych-elm, And insects hurrying through the sunny air fea, all is bright and joyous to us when Thou comest from the Orient's yellow couch, Shedding effulgence o'er a darksome world. And when thou comest o'er the eastern bills, Snow-white clouds, like ivory gates, are hung Between us and the far blue empyrean; But up they float, and wide unfold their bars As if to let our eager spirits gaze Into the presence chamber of the skies. And when unfurled, O, Morning, is thy wing The flowers that all night long had felded up The crystal dew within their rosy folds

To the fiery King of Day. Bright Morning, At thy approach the stars fold up their wings Behind the blue pavilion of the sky; The moon's fair, pearly bark doth pale and faint, And, like a timid maiden, veils her face As she sails up her sea of curtained stars, Leading with her soft and silent chorus The anthem those starry worlds are singing As swift they wheel in far immensity! 'Tis morning-we feel the very presence Of Divinity all abroad upon The very atmosphere, where masic blends From bird, and breeze and wave.

low ope their perfumed eyes and offer up

Their grateful odor when the dew exhales-

Fit offering on Aurora's alter

Go forth, O man. Joon the bright hills where Nature sits enthroned And view her many-hued works of beauty; Thou'lt learn a lesson from Ler still teaching Yea, go while Morning's yellow wing broods o'er The earth-while bird and wave and fount send up Their matins, and when first the fiery sun Pours out his heated flood-weaving crystals In fantastic wreathes around the margin Of many moss-crowned rocks, where life-like leap The bubbling beauty of a thousand springs-Where many flowers in sweet seclusion bloom, And many wild-vines grace the dull decay-Fit wreath to twine around the deep forests' failen children, where they have lain for years Go far down some lone, sequestered glen, Where busy life moves not, but where the mind Can dwell in solitude and silence deep, And pender on all the wonder-workings Of a God Infinite!

Is a time more fitting to dwell upon The sacred wonders of this world of ours, But Morning is more beautiful by far; For then the soul with the glad lark soars up The blue abyss of light, and, like the lark, Pours its swift music out to earth and here techood at the Golden Gate of Heaven! CAMPBELLSVILLE, Ky., Dec. 1855.

The Louisville and Nashville Printione.

Messis. Editors: The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company ask the city of Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company ask the city of Louisville to subscribe stock to the amount of \$1,000,000, to be paid in thirty-year city londs. The City Council passed an ordinance submitting the propriety of such subscription to the vote of the pc ple, and divend the day of election for the ed the day of election for the 19th of Janu e city papers, frankly to submit every fact con ctc. with the road which I think necessary to im t desired and useful information.

The question has frequently been asked me, what is been done with the first million subscribed by uisville! And not unfrequently I meet with see who think it has been merely squandered, who she have a proposed to the polymers. hich few if any would desire, and perhaps non-ould read. I presume, therefore, that what is de

Within the month of January there will have seen put in running order and actually running, of he main stem, thirty miles of road. An engine-nouse, water-tank and other necessary apendages in the depot lot at Louisville have been exceted, and all paid for. There has been expended, at the Bolling Fork and on Muldrow's Hill, (the tunnel being nearly one-third done,) and between Muldrow's Hill and Nolin, the sum of \$75,000; between Nolin and section 92, 869 125, for explaine, but on the sum of \$250.00.

ere surveyed. The whole expense of the Compa y has been defrayed for more than three year

ncentration of the means of the Company, an he making of fair and honorable estima he error of which could scarcely be d

e put in running order.

I will publish the report of the Investigating committee, which would have been sooner done at for my absence, attending the letting of concacts and the Legislature of Tennessee. I will unish an estimate of the cost of ascending Mulrow's Hill and a statement of the means of the community to accommish it. Company to accomplish it.

Respectfully, JOHN L. HELM,

The British Arctic Discovery Ship "Resolute" brought to the Port of New-London.
[From the New-Haven Journal Doc. 34.]
The discovery of the ship, sent out by the Inglish Government, in search of Sir John

ranklin, and which was abandoned in the Arctic Regions by her officers and crew, a year or two since, has fallen into the hands of a Yankee, Captain Budington, of New-London,) and is exben he fell in with the Resolute, drifting. Givg his own vessel in charge of the first mate, he ent on board with fifteen of his crew, to navigate her home. His own vessel has reached New-London, and the Resolute will soon follow, onless Captain B. has concluded to winter on the of Greenland. The Chronicle says: in the two versels parted company, they were

When the two vessels parted company, they were in about latitude 62 degrees North—some two degrees seath of the spot where the Resolute was first found. The Resolute was a new vessel when she left England, was built in the most substantial manner and was excellently well found. Though she had been abandened about a year when Captain Budington took possession of her, her sails, rigging and all of her appointments were in good order and ther appointments were in good order and ould without doubt make the passage he at delay. When found by Capt. Budineto he was at least one thousand onlies from the spot whereashe was shandowed by her officers and crew. the George Henry had a hard time of it after leav-ing her consort, but has arrived safe, though leak-ag budly. She lest her rudder in the ice soon after string with the Resolute and the section.

The cincers and crew certainly deserve great praise for their spirit and perseverance.

Since writing the above, we learn from the Chronicle that the Resolute strived at New-London this morning, where she is attracting much attention, and is said to be a great curiosity—being just as she was fitted out. The Problems of the Chronic structure of the control of the c vas fitted out. The Resolute is about 500 don—and with a carge, will prove a fortune to Capt. Budington and his brave sailors. We should not wonder if an examination of this strange visitor

he license for retailing liquor in the parish at num set of school houses which have sprung ap in a start per per to four land, filled with happy and joyons children, eagerly imbilding the radiments of learning. I need not bere dwell upon the importance of whole State. They have died of each disease in each county and in the whole State. When greater accuracy has been at lars.—Shreeeport (La.) Gazette. tax on retailing liquor in the town of Shreveport BY TELEGRAPH.

Peace rumors are still plenty but contradictors

SECOND DESPATCH.

Our private Liverpool circular quotes Cotton at

1-16d., but anticipates a decline on the receipt of

supplies, which were momentarily expected. The

ales on Saturday amounted to six thousand bales

Another circular says that in the early part of

PACIFIC. Later From Europe.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28, P. M.—The steamship Pa-cific arrived from Liverpool at 5 o'clock this eve-ning, with dates to Saturday, 15th inst. The news is highly interesting. ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC. The news is highly interesting.

The long expected capture of Kars, by the Russians, has at last taken place.

No particulars have been received except that brought by Gen. Kmty, and another officer, who escaped in order to hasten the advance of Omar Pacha to the relief of the city.

At that time Gen. Williams was about sending a flag of true to offer capitulation. COMMERCIAL NEWS. Another Battle in the Crimea.

HIGHLY INTERESTING NEWS!: lag of truce to offer capitulation.

Nothing further is known, but it is believed the NEW YORK, Dec. 28, P. M. The Collins steamer Pacific, with London an iverpool dates to the 15th inst., has arrived. The Liverpool cotton market is unchanged. Th

les for the week amount to 50,000 bales, of which a the Crimea is an attack made by the Russians peculators have taken 10,000 and exported 5,000 on the extremity of the French lines.

The Russians were 30,000 strong, and after an sales. Fair Orleans is quoted at 61d; Middling Or our's fighting, withdrew.

Both armies were comfortably housed and pro leans 51d; Consols have declined. Money is more n demand and rates fire advancing. The market for Corn is unchanged. Wheat has advanced firing continues between the north and

south sides of Sevastopol.

Russia has opened a new loan in Berlin, Hamburg and Holland, for 50,000,000 roubles, at 5 per The Russians had attacked the French in the Cri-It is quoted at 85. The Austrian army is being reduced to the peac

ntrality. England.—The Queen's order in council autho es £475,000, in notes of the Bank of England. rond the amount specified in the bank charte

With respect to the prospect of reace we have a mass of contradictory statements.

If negoliations are on foot they have rot pro-gressed a step.

It is known that differences exist in the British the week great firmness was manifested in cotton but the prospect for peace being ended the market Lords Palmerston and Panmure urge the prosecu-Still another circular states that the advices by The rest of the Cabinet, supported by Napoleon, aggests the importance of embracing the present poportunity to negotiate peace. he last steamer from the United States had no effect upon the Liverpool market. The imports, since the departure of the last steamer, amount to 18,000 bales. The stock on hand of American cot

Thursday's Proceedings.

Friday's Proceedings.

riug all who agree on the doctrines of intervention, as asserted by the Kansas and Nebraska act, and proposing that all differences of opinion on other subjects should be postponed without compromise or concession on the part of the members voting for mail reaction.

id resolution.

He said this would release the American part

rom what they considered an insult regarding their eculiar position outside of the Kansas act. If there

are national man enough in the House they should combine for an election of Speaker. Several gentlemen explained their understanding of the Nebraska act.

The resolution, meeting with but little favor, was absequently withdrawn.

Washington, Dec. 28, P. M.—The House ther resumed voting for Speaker, when 4 balloting were had—the last, or 76th ballot, resulting as follows: Banks 101, Richardson 68, Fuller 31, Pen nington 3, scattering 5—whole number 208—neces

Saturday's Proceedings.

Washington, Dec. 29.—House.—Ballotting for speaker was resumed after calling the roll, and two sallots were taken. The last or 78th ballot resulted as follows: Banks 103, Richardson 63, Fuller 32,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, P. M .- House continu

ting, and four more ballots were had, the eighty

sary to a choice 105. House then adjourned.

cattering 5-106 necessary to a choice.

which prevailed by 10 majority, at six o'clock

Election Excitement

Washington, Dec. 23.—Between 50 and 60 Dem ocrais attended a caces held at the Capitel this evening, Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, chairman, and Messrs. English and Ruffin secretarise. Speeches were made by Cobb, of Ga., Cadwallader, and oth-

ombination candidate must be taken from the

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28 .- The steamship Isabel a

New York Items

iscovered mines in Nicaragua. Gen. Walker was drafting a battalion to aid Hon

CHICAGO, Dec. 29, P. M.—The Galena Railroad has a surplus of \$315,236 of an addition to 22 per cent dividend for the past fiscal year.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—The Mains haw enacted in the province of New Brunswick has been approved by the Queen of England. A copy of the order in council, dated Dec. 24, has been received at the prohibitionists' office in this city.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 29 .- The City Councils hav

rovided for the payment of the city bonds is the Steubenville Railroad, due first proximo

From Texas.

lew Orleans papers of Friday and Saturday they contain late Texas dates.

The Indian depredations continue.

The fate of the Texas debt act is still doubtful, lough its friends claim a small majority in the

Pacific not Arrived.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Mr. Clayton declines being the candidate of the American convention for the Presidency.

Fereign Commercial.

MEDICAL STUDENT SEEKING BOARD .- (Being of

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—The Southern mall brings iew Orleans papers of Friday and Saturday last

City Bends.

mean, Sherman & Co's office at New York.

uras against Guatamala

ton is 135,000 bales. XXXIVTH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Another circular quotes the market for fle Thursday's Processings.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Senate.—The Sonate held a brief session and adjourned till Monday.

House.—The House rescinded the resolution passed, that no metion for adjournment shall be in order till a Speaker is elected.

Mr. Campbell withdrew his proposition to make Mr. Orr Speaker pro tem. The House than proceeded to ballot for Speaker with the following result: slightly easier; wheat unchanged; corn dull. The ontinental markets are the same as last advices. Money is active. Consols are quiet at 881. Amer ican stocks are quiet and unchanged. At Manchester trade is much the same as last re ported.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decrea-Banks 100, Richardson 66, Fuller 30, scattering 9 Banks lacked only 3 of an election. Another vote resulted as follows: £150,000. The Russian journals deny, in the most positive erms, the peace rumors. suited as follows: Banks 103, Richardson 67, Fuller 31, scattering 9 third voto resulted same as the second. The House then adjourned. There seems to be quite a money panic is Russia

lank notes are refused at Moscow. It is rumored that Russia will immediately ema pate the serfs in the entire empire. Washington, Dec. 28.—The Senate is not in session to-day, baving adjourned till Monday.

House.—Mr. Seward, of Ga., offered a resolution choosing Mr. Richardson Speaker of the House, and declaring that, as under the present difference of opinion no organ zation can be effected without uniting all who agree on the decitions of interventions. Immense quantities of sulphur and sultpetre

ave been exported. The Government of Bavaria and Saxony ura Russia to endeavor to secure peace. The French lines at Kamersch are nearly com

THIRD DESPATCH. Provisions at Liverpool, generally, are u Cotton is slightly firmer in feeling, but quotaons show no change.

At Manchester trade is more active The market for American stocks is drooping. Lard is dull. The rumor that Kars has fallen by famine, and

e garrison is in the hands of the Russians, is not nfirmed. A flag of truce was sent to General Monravieff, offering to capitulate. The Russians attacked the extreme line of the rench in the Crimea, but were repuised. Russia has opened a new loan for fifty millions of

The feeble prospects for peace have caused an efect on the Bourse. The treaty of alliance between France and Swe

n has been signed and awaits ratification. Parliament opens on the 31st of January. Con siderable misunderstanding exists between Lord Palmerston and his colleagues. Palmerston and Panmure urge war, while the rest of the Cabinet The Allies have constructed twenty-six batterie

voting, and four more ballofs were had, the eighty-second resulting as follows:

Banks 100, Richardson 68, Fuller 30, Pennington 5, scattering 5. Whole number cast 208; necessary to a choice 105.

Mr. Smith, of Va., made a brief statement to show that Mr. Banks had left the American party and joined the Funlent-is, for the express purpose and design of resisting what is charged as the ag-gression of slavery. the Which to attack the north forts of Sevastopol.

The Naples Government publishes a convention with America defining the rights of neutrals. gression or stavery.

Mr. Grow, in replying, said that those voting for
Mr. Banks understood their duties, without instruction or advice from the other side of the FOURTH DESPATCH.

Austria has reduced her army to the usual effe ive force in seasons of peace. The firing between North and South Sevastopol

Mr. Smith responded that he wished the country ounderstand the character of the man the Fusion-sis were voting for. The balloting was then resumed, and two more There have been serious financial troubles i lone prevented much trouble last settlement day. The Bank of England is authorised to issue £420, 00 additional notes beyond the amount specified in Mr. Orr subsequently moved an adjournmen its charter.

Northern Light Sailed.

Etection Excitement.

St. Louis, Dec. 23, P. M.—The Lexington (Mo.)
Herald, of the 22d says, that on the 16th the Day
State Constitution adopted by the Topeka Convention, was voted for.

A collision took place between the pro and antislavery parties at Leavenworth City, which resulted in the destruction of the ballot box and an entire
suppression of voting. The steamship Northern Light sailed for Nicara gua last night, at midnight, the President havin delegraphed orders to permit her to depart. Two Government versels accompanied her to sea, to frustrate any attempt that might be made to sme Suspension of voting.

A house belonging to an anti-slavery man was burnt, and pro slavery men charged with the act arrested and put in jail. His friends railied, broke open the jail and burnt it to the ground. Great ex-citement prevailed. Both parties sent for assist-

NEW YORK, Dec. 27, P. M.

New York, Dec. 28, P. M.—The U. S. mail eamer Geo. Law, from Aspinwall, arrived at 4 clock this afternoon, bringing dates from San

Francisco to the Str hatty, and New York dates 400,000 in treasure.

The stramer Golden Age, with New York dates to the 5th of November, arrived at San Francisco on the 29th. The Cortes, with dates to the 9th, of December. The war in the North is progressing with much violence and considerable disaster on both sides Nearly all the Indians of the North are arrayed ers, counseling the Democrate to stand by their candidate and platform, and that their course was approved by their political brethrea throughout the country. Some of the speakers thought a union with the Americans could not be effected, as several of the latter had declared in the House that a combination candidate aware he taken forcet.

arder of Gen. Richardson.
The festival at San Francisco in honor of the Il of Sevastopol ended in a row. There were ten American party.

At ten o'clock no distinctive proposition had been submitted. thousand persons present

The accident was the result of carelessness on the part of the officers of the boat, and they have been rived from Harana with dates to the morning and from Key West to the evening of the 26th. Noth-ing of interest had transpired at Havana. The Star of the West from San Juan with half a On the 30th of November the U.S. frigate Independence saluted the French flag on the corvett Erebus, as reparation for the arrest of Consul Di lon, who then raised his flag. million of gold and passengers by the Nicaragus coute, stopped at Key West on Monday and loft the same evening for New York.

The ship Ashburton from New Orleans for Liver pool, before reported ashore on the American shoals got off without damage. Several engagements have occurred between the dunteers and Indians, in which the latter were The U.S. forces have returned to Daller, to awai

New York Dec. 29. P. M.—The Transit Com-pany's steamable, Stay of the West, arrived this afterness from San Juan, bringing \$540,000 in treasure, of which \$100,000 is consigned to Prexell & Co. She brings also a shipment from the newly discovered in the orders of Gen. Wool.

Governor Douglass, of Van Couver's Island, ha
placed arms and ammunition at the disposal of Gov October, a tremendous swell from the ocean brok in and wrecked the American brigs Kingsbury and North Bend, and a Chilian bark. Six lives were

After the breaking up of the Sevastope tion, in San Francisco, a large procession of Amer-icans marched to the Russian Consul's residence. Ex-Gov. McDougal was one of the speakers on the

Florida Delegation. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Democratic members of the Florida Legislation have appointed

First-The recognition and adoption of th

nciples established in the Kansas Nebraska act their application to the admission of ner ates.
Third—The prompt and faithful execution of the n the statute book.

If these propositions showed not in substance becorporated in the platform adopted by the Concation, the Delegates from Florida well be intracted to withdraw.

New Orleans, Dec. 28.—By the arrival of the renada we have flavana dates to the 24th. The passengers and mails of the Crescent City ar-ved on the 20th. Rachel had arrived.

Six Creoles, charged with having caused seditions, save been arrested and sent to Spain.

The sentence of the American sailors, Chauncey and Winn, through the strenuous exertions of Conul Robertson, has been commuted to labor in the usenal, without the mark of degradation, they reserving a girlet conversal. Sugars-Several parcels of old crop sold at a de r new have been made at 81@101.

From New Mexico The winter thus far in New Mexico has been un

Destructive Fire, &c.

nally severe.

The Indians are generally quiet and submissive. Nebraska dates to the 19th inst. have been re-ceived. The Legislature met on the 18th. R. R. Folsom was elected Speaker. The Council House met the same day, and elected P. C. Sullivan Speaker.

New York, Dec. 28, P. M.—A fire occurred his morning at 408 Grand street, which, with the djoining buildings, was almost wholly destroyed. as suffocated and burned to death was sulfocated and burned to death.

Dates from Tampico to Nov. 22d, states that the town was under martial law—expecting every day to be attacked by the opposite party—as about 800 men were encamped about a mile from town. Provisions were scarce and high on account of the opposite party stopping supplies from coming in.

Provisions were scarce and high on account of the opposite party stopping supplies from coming in.

AGRICULTURAL.

Improved Farming. The method of farming that has heretofore

generally adopted in this country was to cultivat that kind of crop which gave, temporarily, the most profitable returns, utterly regardles whether, by a succession of exhausting crops, the soil seame impoverished or not. Indeed, it was not until of late years even thought necessary to aid its fertility by a regular system of rotation of crops, or the annual application of manures. The nanner was to crop it as long as a particular kind of grain could be made to grow, in a given field, and when every particle of fertility was at length extracted from the soil, that field was turne ! out as worthless. A new clearing was made and the same ruinous system continued. In Virginia and other Eastern and Southern States this course has been followed till the land would scarcely yield a tenth of the produce it did when it first came un der cultivation; and not enough to support their population, and consequently the farmers became mpoverished and sold their lands for a trifle, and came West and commenced the same work of detruction. If this practice is continued, it will be but a few years before the rich, virgin soil of the West will be brought to the same exhausted conition, and the occupants must again sell out and go farther West in search of more land, which, n its turn, will be reduced by the same exhaustng system. It is a mistaken idea to suppose that even our richest land will not become worn out if crop after crop is taken from it, un le's something in the form of manure is returned

There are thousands of acres of land in Virginia, which, by this system of cropping, were so far exhausted that fifteen bushels of corn ould scarcely be raised from an acre. These inds have since fallen into the hands of a class of enterprising and industrious farmers from New York, who, in the exercise of intelligence, judgnent and skill, in the application of guano and other expensive and concentrated manures, and in adopting and carrying out a judicious system of rotation of crops, embracing, at short periods, lover, the best of all natural fertilizers, have sueeded in restoring many of these lands almost to the state of fertility which nature gave them.

From the advantages of the location of some of these farms, notwithstanding the great cost at which they have been reclaimed, we doubt not, they have yielded a more profitable return than their former owners have derived from the cultiration of their new Western lands.

Farms which are devoted to raising stock that onsume the crops grown upon them, are less apidly exhausted than those from which the ops of hay and grain are sold off. Upon farms there the grain, hay, straw, and offal are fed to stock, the farmer may realize a double profit First, by the profit arising from the sale of his stock; and second, from the larger quantity of manure he makes and applies to the improve ment of his fields, and thereby increases the quantity of grain, and thus he is enabled to add

o the number of his stock. Upon those farms from which the hay, grain, and other products are chiefly sold off, too little care is bestowed in gathering and economizing the various substances which are to be found capable of being converted into manure. This aportant branch is sadly neglected on too many

of our Western farms. It is well known that an acre of land of a cerain character will yield seventy-five bushels o orn, while another acre, subject to the same degree of sunshine, the same rains, the same dews, nd receiving the same treatment and the same mount of labor, will produce but thirty bas'iels of the same grain. To what cause shall we atribute this difference in the result! If you an lyze the soil critically, one will be found to abound in the elements which go to make up a arge yield; and the other will show a lack of ome one or more of the constituents required for an abundant crop.

Every load of corn, wheat, hay or other product removed from the farm, takes from the soil otes were had, the last, or eighty-fourth resulting just so much of the constituents of these cross land in the form of manure, the amount of each acceeding crop will be diminished, until the and will no longer yield a remunerating return or the labor of cultivation Before the practice of improving and fertilizing

he land we cultivate will become universal, the cience of agriculture must be taught in our com on schools and the operation of these natur aws explained, by which poor soils may be tran ormed into fertile ones, and rich soils rendered nto sterile fields.

The growth of plants is governed by laws nchangeable and enduring as those which caus lay and night, summer and winter, rain ar snow. It is gratifying to know that the light of cience is beginning to reveal to us the once his den laws of nature, and that some of our young farmers are beginning to study and practice roper system of tillage, the formation of crops nd the improvement of the soil as a science. In a future number we shall have something say upon the subject of manures, the var us natural sources of supply, their manufacture

[Reported for the Louisville Courier.] MARSHALL-CHIRP JUSTICE. SIMPSON, STITES AND CREASHAW-JUDGES

Jackson vs Marcy, Marion; affirmed. Griggs vs Anderson, Barreu; "May vs Wade, "reversed Towpert vs Ludwig, Louisville; " ORDERS.
Todd's heirs vs Wickliffe, Fayette

Porter vs Gordon, Morgan.

Harris vs Adams, "
Kenton vs Phillips, "
Burress vs Doleyns, Lawrence.

Chapin vs Roberts, " were argued. CAUSES DECIDED

Ruigess vs Doloyas, Lawrence; affirmed.
Chapon vs Roberts,
Wicklinders Carroli, Fayettee;
Wicklinders Carroli, Fayettee;
Wicklinders Carroli, Fayettee;
Wicklinders Carroli, Fayettee;
Harris et Adams,
Redou vs Philips.
Beyd vs Danal, Christian;
Michaell vs Mitchell, Montgomery, appea

FRANKFORT, Sat CAUSES DECIDED.

Griffing vs. Denton, Breathift;
Noland vs. Hall, Oweley;
Fauline vs. Kelly,
Horaston vs. Hamilton, "
Greenwade vs. Greenwade, Montgomery;
Stevens vs. Wysti,
w

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